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On Solvability of Integro-Differential Equations

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Abstract:	<p>A class of (possibly) degenerate integro-differential equations of parabolic type is considered, which includes the Kolmogorov equations for jump diffusions.</p> <p>Existence and uniqueness of the solutions are established in Bessel potential spaces and in Sobolev-Slobodeckij spaces by the help of interpolation methods.</p> <p>Generalisations to stochastic integro-differential equations, arising in filtering theory of jump diffusions, will be given in a forthcoming paper.</p>

ON SOLVABILITY OF INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

MARTA DE LEÓN-CONTRERAS, ISTVÁN GYÖNGY, AND SIZHOU WU

ABSTRACT. A class of (possibly) degenerate integro-differential equations of parabolic type is considered, which includes the Kolmogorov equations for jump diffusions. Existence and uniqueness of the solutions are established in Bessel potential spaces and in Sobolev-Slobodeckij spaces. Generalisations to stochastic integro-differential equations, arising in filtering theory of jump diffusions, will be given in a forthcoming paper.

1. INTRODUCTION

We consider the equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}u(t, x) = \mathcal{A}u(t, x) + f(t, x) \quad (1.1)$$

on $H_T = [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$ for a given $T > 0$, with initial condition $u(0, x) = \psi(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where \mathcal{A} is an integro-differential operator of the form $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{M} + \mathcal{N} + \mathcal{R}$, with a “zero-order” linear operator \mathcal{R} , a second order differential operator

$$\mathcal{L}(t) = a^{ij}(t, x)D_{ij} + b^i(t, x)D_i + c(t, x)$$

and nonlocal linear operators \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} defined by

$$\mathcal{M}(t)\varphi(x) = \int_Z (\varphi(x + \eta_{t,z}(x)) - \varphi(x) - \eta_{t,z}(x)\nabla\varphi(x)) \mu(dz), \quad (1.2)$$

$$\mathcal{N}(t)\varphi(x) = \int_Z (\varphi(x + \xi_{t,z}(x)) - \varphi(x)) \nu(dz) \quad (1.3)$$

for a suitable class of real-valued functions $\varphi(x)$ on \mathbb{R}^d . Here a^{ij} , b^i and c are real-valued bounded functions defined on H_T , μ and ν are σ -finite measures on a measurable space (Z, \mathcal{Z}) . The functions η and ξ are \mathbb{R}^d -valued mapping defined on $H_T \times Z$. Under “zero-order operators” we mean bounded linear operators \mathcal{R} mapping the Sobolev spaces W_p^k into themselves for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ for some n . Examples include integral operators $\mathcal{R}(t)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{R}(t)\varphi(x) = \int_Z \varphi(x + \zeta_{t,z}(x)) \lambda(dz) \quad (1.4)$$

with appropriate functions ζ on $H_T \times Z$ and finite measures λ on \mathcal{Z} .

Our aim is to investigate the solvability of equation (1.1) in Bessel potential spaces H_p^m and Sobolev-Slobodeckij spaces W_p^m for $p \geq 2$ and $m \in [1, \infty)$.

Such kind of equations arise, for example, as Kolmogorov equations for Markov processes given by stochastic differential equations, driven by Wiener processes and Poisson random

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measures, see e.g., [1], [2], [12], [13] and [17]. They play important roles in studying random phenomena modelled by Markov processes with jumps, in physics, biology, engineering and finance, see e.g., [3], [8], [33], [38] and the references therein. There is a huge literature on the solvability of these equations, but in most of the publications some kind of non-degeneracy conditions on the equations, or specific assumptions on the measures μ and ν are assumed. Results in this direction can be found, for example, in [12], [13], [17], [27], [29], [30], [32] and [39], and for nonlinear equations of the type (1.1), arising in the theory of stochastic control of random processes with jumps, we refer to [13] and [40]. Extensions of the L_p -theory of Krylov [18] to stochastic equations and systems of stochastic equations with integral operators of the type \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} above are developed in [6], [7], [19], [20] and [31].

Note that, since with a positive constant $c_{\alpha,d}$ the fractional Laplacian operator $\Delta^{\alpha/2} := -(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2}$ has the integral representation

$$\Delta^{\alpha/2}\varphi(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} c_{\alpha,d} \int_{|z| \geq \varepsilon} (\varphi(x+z) - \varphi(x)) \frac{1}{|z|^{d+\alpha}} dz, \quad \alpha \in (0, 2)$$

for smooth functions φ with compact support on \mathbb{R}^d , we have $\Delta^{\alpha/2} = \mathcal{N} + \mathcal{R} - \bar{c}_{\alpha,d}$ for $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $\Delta^{\alpha/2} = \mathcal{M} + \mathcal{R} - \bar{c}_{\alpha,d}$ for $\alpha \in [1, 2)$, where \mathcal{M} , \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{R} are defined in (1.2), (1.3) and (1.4), with $\eta_{t,z}(x) = \xi_{t,z}(x) = \zeta_{t,z}(x) = z \in Z := \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$, $\mu(dz) = \nu(dz) = c_{\alpha,d} \mathbf{1}_{|z| \leq 1} |z|^{-d-\alpha} dz$, $\lambda(dz) = c_{\alpha,d} \mathbf{1}_{|z| > 1} |z|^{-d-\alpha} dz$ and with

$$\bar{c}_{\alpha,d} = c_{\alpha,d} \int_{|z| > 1} \frac{1}{|z|^{d+\alpha}} dz.$$

Thus examples for equation (1.1) include equations with $\Delta^{\alpha/2}$, $\alpha \in (0, 2)$. There are many important results in the literature about fractional operators and about equations containing them, see e.g., [4], [5], [42] and the references therein.

In this paper we are interested in the solvability of equation (1.1) when it can degenerate, and besides some integrability conditions, no specific conditions on the measures μ and ν are assumed. An L_2 -theory of degenerate linear elliptic and parabolic PDEs is developed in [34], [35], [36], [37] and [37]. The solvability in L_2 -spaces of linear degenerate stochastic PDEs of parabolic type were first studied in [23] (see also [41]). The first existence and uniqueness theorem on solvability of these equations in W_p^m spaces, for integers $m \geq 1$ and any $p \geq 2$, is presented in [24]. A gap in the proof of a crucial L_p -estimate in [24] is filled in, and the existence and uniqueness theorem is substantially improved in [15]. The solvability of degenerate stochastic integro-differential equations, which include the type of equations (1.1), are studied in [9], [25] and [26]. Existence and uniqueness theorems are obtained in Hölder spaces in [25], and in L_2 -spaces in [9] and [26]. Our main result, Theorem 2.1 below, is an existence and uniqueness theorem in L_p -spaces, which generalises the main result in [9] restricted to equations without stochastic terms. To some extent Theorem 2.1 generalises also the main result, Theorem 3.3, in [26], restricted to equations without stochastic terms. Our main theorem, however, does not cover Theorem 3.3 in [26], especially that in [26] a weakly coupled system of stochastic integro-differential equations (IDEs) is considered instead of a single IDE. In this respect we note that the proof of our main result suggests that it is possible to extend it to weakly coupled systems of IDEs, but that is not considered in the present paper. Concerning solvability of equation (1.1) in Hölder spaces it is worth mentioning

that applying our existence and uniqueness theorem in Sobolev spaces W_p^m with sufficiently large p , and using suitable Sobolev embedding it is possible to get existence and uniqueness theorems in Hölder spaces.

A generalisation of Theorem 2.1 to stochastic integro-differential equations will be presented in a forthcoming paper.

In conclusion we introduce some notations used throughout the paper. For vectors $v = (v^i)$ and $w = (w^i)$ in \mathbb{R}^d we use the notation $vw = \sum_{i=1}^m v^i w^i$ and $|v|^2 = \sum_i |v^i|^2$. For real-valued Lebesgue measurable functions f and g defined on \mathbb{R}^d the notation (f, g) means the integral of the product fg over \mathbb{R}^d with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^d . A finite list $\alpha = \alpha_1 \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ of numbers $\alpha_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ is called a multi-number of length $|\alpha| := n$, and the notation

$$D_\alpha := D_{\alpha_1} D_{\alpha_2} \dots D_{\alpha_n}$$

is used for integers $n \geq 1$, where

$$D_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \quad \text{for } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}.$$

We use also the multi-number ϵ of length 0, and agree that D_ϵ means the identity operator. For an integer $n \geq 0$ and functions v on \mathbb{R}^d , whose partial derivatives up to order n are functions, we use the notation $D^n v$ for the collection $\{D_\alpha v : |\alpha| = n\}$, and define

$$|D^n v|^2 = \sum_{|\alpha|=n} |D_\alpha v|^2.$$

For differentiable functions $v = (v^1, \dots, v^d) : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ the notation Dv means the Jacobian matrix whose j -th entry in the i -th row is $D_j v^i$.

For a separable Banach space V we use the notation $L_p([0, T], V)$ for the space of Borel functions $f : [0, T] \rightarrow V$ such that $|f|_V^p$ has finite integral with respect to the Lebesgue measure on $[0, T]$. The Borel σ -algebra on V is denoted by $\mathcal{B}(V)$. The notations $C([0, T], V)$ and $C_w([0, T], V)$ mean the space of V -valued functions on $[0, T]$, which are continuous with respect to the strong topology and with respect to the weak topology, respectively, on V . For $m \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$ we use the notation H_p^m for the Bessel potential space with exponent p and order m , defined as the space of generalised functions φ on \mathbb{R}^d such that

$$(1 - \Delta)^{m/2} \varphi \in L_p \quad \text{and} \quad |\varphi|_{H_p^m} := |(1 - \Delta)^{m/2} \varphi|_{L_p} < \infty,$$

where $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^d D_i^2$, and L_p is the space of real-valued Borel functions f on \mathbb{R}^d such that

$$|f|_{L_p}^p := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f(x)|^p dx < \infty.$$

For $p \in [1, \infty)$ and integers $m \geq 0$ the notation W_p^m means the Sobolev space defined as the completion of $C_0^\infty = C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the space of smooth functions with compact support on \mathbb{R}^d , in the norm

$$|\varphi|_{W_p^m} := \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} |D_\alpha \varphi|_{L_p}.$$

For integers $m \geq 0$ the space W_∞^m is the completion of C_b^∞ , the space of bounded functions on \mathbb{R}^d with bounded smooth derivatives, in the norm

$$|\varphi|_{W_\infty^m} := \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \text{ess sup } |D_\alpha \varphi|.$$

Moreover, we use W_q^{-m} to denote the dual space of W_p^m , where q is the conjugate exponent of p , i.e. $1/p + 1/q = 1$. One knows that H_p^m and W_p^m are the same as vector spaces, and their norms are equivalent for $p \in (1, \infty)$ and integers $m \geq 0$. When $m > 0$ is not an integer, then W_p^m denotes space of functions $f \in W_p^{[m]}$ such that

$$[D_\alpha f]_{\{m\}, p}^p := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|D_\alpha f(x) - D_\alpha f(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{p\{m\}+d}} dx dy < \infty$$

for every multi-index α of length $[m]$, where $[m]$ is the largest integer smaller than m , and $\{m\} = m - [m]$. When $m > 0$ is not an integer, then W_p^m with the norm

$$|f|_{W_p^m} = |f|_{W_p^{[m]}} + \sum_{|\alpha|=[m]} [D_\alpha f]_{\{m\}, p}$$

is a Banach space, called a *Slobodeckij space*. Derivatives are understood in the generalised sense unless otherwise noted. The summation convention with respect to repeated indices is used throughout the paper, where it is not indicated otherwise. For basic notions and results on solvability of parabolic PDEs in Sobolev spaces we refer to [21].

The paper is organised as follows. The formulation of the problem and the main result, Theorem 2.1, is in Section 2. Some technical tools and the crucial L_p estimates are collected in Sections 3 and 4, respectively. The proof of Theorem 2.1 is given in the last section, Section 5.

2. FORMULATION OF THE MAIN RESULTS

Let K be a fixed constant and let $\bar{\eta}$ and $\bar{\xi}$ be fixed nonnegative \mathcal{Z} -measurable functions on Z such that

$$K_{\bar{\eta}}^2 := \int_Z \bar{\eta}^2(z) \mu(dz) < \infty, \quad K_{\bar{\xi}} := \int_Z \bar{\xi}(z) \nu(dz) < \infty.$$

We make the following assumptions, where $p \in [2, \infty)$ and $m \geq 0$ are fixed real numbers and $[m]$ denotes the smallest integer which is greater than or equal to m .

Assumption 2.1. The derivatives of c in $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ up to order $[m]$, and the derivatives of b^i in x up to order $\max\{[m], 1\}$ are Borel functions on H_T , bounded by K for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, d$. The derivatives of a^{ij} in x up to order $\max\{[m], 2\}$ are Borel functions on H_T for $i, j = 1, \dots, d$, and are bounded by K . Moreover, $a^{ij} = a^{ji}$ for all $i, j = 1, \dots, d$ and for $dt \otimes dx$ -almost all $(t, x) \in H_T$

$$a^{ij} z^i z^j \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } (z^1, \dots, z^d) \in \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (2.1)$$

Assumption 2.2. The function $\eta = (\eta^i)$ is an \mathbb{R}^d -valued $\mathcal{B}(H_T) \otimes \mathcal{Z}$ -measurable mapping on $H_T \times Z$, its derivatives in $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ up to order $\max\{[m], 3\}$ exist and are continuous in x , such that

$$|\eta| \leq \bar{\eta}, \quad |D^k \eta| \leq \bar{\eta} \wedge K, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \max([m], 3) =: m_\eta$$

for all $(t, x, z) \in H_T \times Z$, and

$$K^{-1} \leq |\det(\mathbb{I} + \theta D\eta_{t,z}(x))|$$

for all $(t, x, z, \theta) \in H_T \times Z \times [0, 1]$, where \mathbb{I} is the $d \times d$ identity matrix and recall that $D\eta$ denotes the Jacobian matrix of η .

Remark 2.1. By Taylor's formula we have

$$\begin{aligned} v(x + \eta(x)) - v(x) - \eta(x) \nabla v(x) &= \int_0^1 \eta^k(x) (v_k(x + \theta \eta(x)) - v_k(x)) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^1 \eta^k(x) D_k(v(x + \theta \eta(x)) - v(x)) d\theta - \int_0^1 \theta \eta^k(x) \eta_k^l(x) v_l(x + \theta \eta(x)) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

for every $v \in C_0^\infty$, where to ease notation we do not write the arguments t and z and write v_k instead of $D_k v$ for functions v . Due to Assumption 2.2 these equations extend to $v \in W_p^1$ for $p \geq 2$ as well. Hence after changing the order of integrals, by integration by parts we obtain

$$(\mathcal{M}v, \varphi) = -(\mathcal{J}^k v, D_k \varphi) + (\mathcal{J}^0 v, \varphi)$$

for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$, with

$$\mathcal{J}^k(t)v(x) = \int_0^1 \int_Z \eta^k(v(\tau_{\theta\eta}(x)) - v(x)) \mu(dz) d\theta, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, d, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\mathcal{J}^0(t)v(x) = - \int_0^1 \int_Z \left\{ \sum_k \eta_k^k(v(\tau_{\theta\eta}(x)) - v(x)) + \theta \eta^k(x) \eta_k^l(x) v_l(\tau_{\theta\eta}(x)) \right\} \mu(dz) d\theta, \quad (2.3)$$

where for the sake of short notation the arguments t, z of η and η_k have been omitted, and

$$\tau_{\theta\eta}(x) := x + \theta \eta_{t,z}(x) \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^d, t \in [0, T], z \in Z \text{ and } \theta \in [0, 1]. \quad (2.4)$$

Assumption 2.3. The function $\xi = (\xi^i)$ is an \mathbb{R}^d -valued $\mathcal{B}(H_T) \otimes \mathcal{Z}$ -measurable mapping on $H_T \times Z$, its derivatives in $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ up to order $\max\{\lceil m \rceil, 2\}$ exist and are continuous in x such that

$$|\xi| \leq \bar{\xi}, \quad |D^k \xi| \leq \bar{\xi} \wedge K, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \max(\lceil m \rceil, 2) =: m_\xi$$

for all $(t, x, z) \in H_T \times Z$, and

$$K^{-1} \leq |\det(\mathbb{I} + \theta D\xi_{t,z}(x))|$$

for all $(t, x, z, \theta) \in H_T \times Z \times [0, 1]$.

Assumption 2.4. The operator $\mathcal{R}(t)$ is a linear mapping from $L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into $L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for every $t \in [0, T]$, such that for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$ the function $\mathcal{R}(t)\varphi$ is Borel measurable in t and

$$|\mathcal{R}(t)\varphi|_{W_p^n} \leq K|\varphi|_{W_p^n} \quad \text{for integers } n = 0, 1, \dots, \lceil m \rceil.$$

Remark 2.2. Clearly, there are many important examples of linear operators satisfying this condition. By Lemma 3.2 below it is not difficult to show that the operator \mathcal{R} defined in (1.4) satisfies Assumption 2.4 if $\zeta = (\zeta^i)$ is an \mathbb{R}^d -valued $\mathcal{B}(H_T) \otimes \mathcal{Z}$ -measurable mapping on $H_T \times Z$ and it is a $C^{\lceil m \rceil}$ -diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^d for every $(t, z) \in [0, T] \times Z$ such that

$$|D^k \zeta| \leq K, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \lceil m \rceil, \quad K^{-1} \leq |\det(\mathbb{I} + D\zeta_{t,z}(x))|$$

for all $(t, x, z) \in H_T \times Z$.

In the next assumption, and correspondingly in the main result below, V_p^s denotes either H_p^s or W_p^s for every $s \geq 0$.

Assumption 2.5. We have $\psi \in V_p^m$ and $f \in L_p([0, T], V_p^m)$.

Using Remark 2.1 we define the notion of generalised solutions to equation (1.1) as follows.

Definition 2.1. An $L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -valued continuous function $u = u(t)$, $t \in [0, T]$ is a generalised solution to equation (1.1) with initial condition $u(0) = \psi$, if $u(t) \in W_p^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for dt -almost every $t \in [0, T]$, $u \in L_p([0, T], W_p^1)$, and

$$(u(t), \varphi) = (\psi, \varphi) + \int_0^t \langle \mathcal{A}(s)u(s), \varphi \rangle + (f(s), \varphi) ds \quad (2.5)$$

for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $t \in [0, T]$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{A}u, \varphi \rangle := & -(a^{ij} D_j u, D_i \varphi) + (\bar{b}^i D_i u + cu, \varphi) - (\mathcal{J}^i u, D_i \varphi) + (\mathcal{J}^0 u, \varphi) \\ & + (\mathcal{N}u, \varphi) + (\mathcal{R}u, \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

with $\bar{b}^i = b^i - D_j a^{ij}$.

Observe that, if Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3 hold, then there is a constant N such that

$$|\mathcal{J}^0(s)v|_{L^p} \leq N|v|_{W_p^1}, \quad |\mathcal{J}^k(s)v|_{L^p} \leq N|v|_{W_p^1}, \quad |\mathcal{N}(s)v|_{L^p} \leq N|v|_{W_p^1},$$

for all $v \in W_p^1$ and $s \in [0, T]$ (see Proposition 3.10 below). Thus $\langle \mathcal{A}u, \varphi \rangle$ is well-defined when Assumptions 2.1 through 2.4 are satisfied.

Theorem 2.1. *Let Assumptions 2.1 through 2.5 hold with $m \geq 1$. Then equation (1.1) with initial condition $u(0) = \psi$ has a generalised solution u , which is a weakly continuous V_p^m -valued function, and it is strongly continuous as a V_p^s -valued function of $t \in [0, T]$ for any $s < m$. Moreover, there is a constant $N = N(K, d, m, p, T, K_{\bar{\xi}}, K_{\bar{\eta}})$ such that*

$$\sup_{t \leq T} |u(t)|_{V_p^s}^p \leq N \left(|\psi|_{V_p^s}^p + \int_0^T |f(t)|_{V_p^s}^p dt \right) \quad \text{for } s \in [0, m]. \quad (2.6)$$

If Assumptions 2.1 through 2.5 hold with $m = 0$, then there is at most one generalised solution.

3. PRELIMINARIES

First we present some lemmas which may well be known from textbooks in analysis. Recall that we use multi-numbers $\alpha = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$, where $\alpha_j \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, to denote higher order derivatives. For a multi-number $\alpha = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_k$ of length k and a subset κ of $\bar{k} := \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ we use the notation $\alpha(\kappa)$ for the multi-number $\alpha_{l_1} \dots \alpha_{l_n}$, where l_1, \dots, l_n are the elements of κ , listed in increasing order. For short we use the notation $v_\alpha := D_\alpha v$ for functions v of $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. We write $\kappa_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \kappa_n = \bar{k}$ for the partition of $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ into n nonempty disjoint sets $\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_n$. Two partitions are considered different if one of the sets in one of the partitions is different from each set in the other partition. Using the above notation the chain rule for $(u(\rho))_\alpha := D_\alpha(u(\rho))$ for functions $u : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\rho : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ can be formulated as follows.

Lemma 3.1. *Assume that the derivatives of u and $\rho = (\rho^1, \dots, \rho^d)$ up to order $k \geq 1$ exist and are continuous functions. Then for any multi-number $\alpha = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_l$ of length $l \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ we have*

$$(u(\rho))_\alpha = \sum_{n=1}^l \sum_{\kappa_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \kappa_n = \bar{l}} u_{i_1 \dots i_n}(\rho) \rho_{\alpha(\kappa_1)}^{i_1} \rho_{\alpha(\kappa_2)}^{i_2} \dots \rho_{\alpha(\kappa_n)}^{i_n}, \quad (3.1)$$

where the second summation on the right-hand side means summation over the different partitions of $\bar{l} := \{1, 2, \dots, l\}$, and for each l and each partition of \bar{l} there is also a summation with respect to the repeated indices $i_j \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Proof. One can prove this lemma by induction on l , and it is left for the reader as an easy exercise. \square

A one-to-one function, mapping \mathbb{R}^d onto \mathbb{R}^d , is called a C^k -diffeomorphism on \mathbb{R}^d for an integer $k \geq 1$, if the derivatives up to order k of the function and its inverse are continuous. If ρ is a C^k -diffeomorphism such that

$$M \leq |\det D\rho| \text{ and } |D^i \rho| \leq N \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, k \quad (3.2)$$

for some positive constants M and N , then Lemma 3.1 can be extended to $u \in W_p^k$ for any $p \in [1, \infty]$.

Lemma 3.2. *Let ρ be a $C^k(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -diffeomorphism for some $k \geq 1$ such that (3.2) holds. Then the following statements hold.*

(i) *There is a constant $C = C(M, N, d, p, k)$ such that for $u \in W_p^l$, $p \in [1, \infty]$ and $v \in W_\infty^l$*

$$|u(\rho)v|_{W_p^l} \leq C|u|_{W_p^l}|v|_{W_\infty^l} \quad (3.3)$$

for $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k$.

(ii) *For $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq k$ equation (3.1) holds dx -almost everywhere for any $u \in W_p^k$, $p \in [1, \infty]$.*

Proof. We prove (3.3) by induction on l , assuming that $u \in W_p^l$, $v \in W_\infty^l$ are smooth functions and $p \neq \infty$. For $l = 0$ by the change of variable $\rho(x) = y$ and by the first inequality in (3.2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} |u(\rho)v|_{L_p}^p &\leq \text{ess sup } |v|^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |u(y)|^p |\det D\rho^{-1}(y)| dy \\ &= \text{ess sup } |v|^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |u(y)|^p |\det D\rho(\rho^{-1}(y))|^{-1} dy \leq M^{-1} |u|_{L_p}^p \text{ess sup } |v|^p, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (3.3) for $l = 0$. Let $l \geq 1$ and assume that statement (i) is true for $l - 1$ in place of l . By the Leibniz rule and the chain rule

$$D_i(u(\rho)v) = u_j(\rho)\rho_i^j v + u(\rho)v_i \quad \text{for each } i = 1, 2, \dots, d.$$

Hence by the induction hypothesis and the second inequality in (3.2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} |D_i(u(\rho)v)|_{W_p^{l-1}} &\leq |u_j(\rho)\rho_i^j v|_{W_p^{l-1}} + |u(\rho)v_i|_{W_p^{l-1}} \\ &\leq C|u_j|_{W_p^{l-1}}|\rho_i^j v|_{W_\infty^{l-1}} + C|u|_{W_p^{l-1}}|v_i|_{W_\infty^{l-1}} \leq C(Nd + 1)|u|_{W_p^l}|v|_{W_\infty^l}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$|u(\rho)v|_{W_p^l} = \sum_{i=1}^d |D_i(u(\rho)v)|_{W_p^{l-1}} \leq Cd(Nd + 1)|u|_{W_p^l}|v|_{W_\infty^l},$$

which finishes the induction proof. When $p = \infty$ and $l = 0$ then (3.3) is obvious, and by induction on l we get the result as before. Clearly, the condition given by the first inequality in (3.2) is not needed in this case. Since C_0^∞ is dense in W_p^l when $p \neq \infty$ and C_b^∞ is dense in W_∞^l , we can finish the proof of (ii) by a standard approximation argument. Making use of (ii) we can get (i) also by approximating u by C_0^∞ functions when $p \neq \infty$ and by C_b^∞ functions when $p = \infty$. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let ρ be a $C^k(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -diffeomorphism for $k \geq 1$, such that (3.2) holds. Then there are positive constants $M' = M'(N, d)$ and $N' = N'(N, M, d, k)$ such that (3.2) holds with $g := \rho^{-1}$, the inverse of ρ , in place of ρ , with M' and N' in place of M and N , respectively.*

Proof. It follows from the second estimate in (3.2) that $|\det(D\rho)| \leq d!N^d$, and since $Dg(x) = (D\rho)^{-1}(g(x))$, we have

$$|\det Dg(x)| = |\det(D\rho)(g(x))|^{-1} \geq (d!N^d)^{-1},$$

which proves the first estimate in (3.2) for $g = \rho^{-1}$ in place of ρ . To estimate $|Dg|$ notice that $\|Dg(x)\| = \lambda_1$, where $\|Dg(x)\|$ is the operator norm of the matrix $Dg(x)$, and $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_d > 0$ are the singular values of the matrix $Dg(x)$. Since $1/\lambda_d \geq 1/\lambda_{d-1} \geq \dots \geq 1/\lambda_1$ are the singular values of $A(x) := (D\rho)(g(x))$, we have $|\det A(x)| = 1/\prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \geq M$ and $\|A(x)\| = 1/\lambda_d \leq N$. Hence

$$|D\rho^{-1}(x)| \leq K_0 \|D\rho^{-1}(x)\| = K_0 \lambda_1 \leq K_0 (N \lambda_d)^{d-1} \lambda_1 \leq K_0 N^{d-1} \prod_{i=1}^d \lambda_i \leq \frac{K_0 N^{d-1}}{M} \quad (3.4)$$

with a constant $K_0 = K_0(d)$. To estimate $|D^i g|$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $k > 1$, we claim that for every multi-number α of length $i < k$ each entry $B^{rl}(\alpha)$ of the matrix $B(\alpha) := D_\alpha Dg$ is a linear combination of products of at most $k+2$ functions, with multiplicity, taken from the set

$$\{\rho_\beta^j(g), g_\gamma^r : j, r = 1, 2, \dots, d, 1 \leq |\beta| \leq k, 1 \leq |\gamma| < k\}$$

with integer coefficients, determined by α and d , where $v_\beta := D_\beta v$ for functions v and multi-numbers β . By the chain rule from $\rho(g(x)) = x$ we have $ADg = I$ with $A = (D\rho)(g)$. Hence, for $|\alpha| = 1$

$$D_\alpha Dg = -A^{-1} D_\alpha A Dg = -Dg D_\alpha A Dg =: B(\alpha).$$

This gives $B^{rl}(\alpha) = -g_j^r \rho_{pi}^j(g) g_\alpha^i g_l^p$ for $r, l = 1, 2, \dots, d$, which proves the claim for $k = 2$, and our claim follows by induction on k . Hence also by induction on k we immediately obtain that

$$|D^i g| \leq N' \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq k \text{ with a constant } N' = N'(N, M, d, k),$$

since we have already proved this statement for $k = 1$ above. \square

In Section 5 we will approximate equation (1.1) by mollifying the data ψ and f , the coefficients of \mathcal{L} and the functions η and ξ in the variable $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. It is easy to see that the mollifications of the data and the coefficients of \mathcal{L} by a nonnegative C_0^∞ kernel of unit integral satisfy Assumptions 2.1 and 2.5. It is less clear, however, that mollifications of η and ξ satisfy Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3. We clarify this by the help of some lemmas below.

In the rest of the paper for $\varepsilon > 0$ and locally integrable functions v defined on \mathbb{R}^d we use the notation $v^{(\varepsilon)}$ for the mollification of v , defined by

$$v^{(\varepsilon)}(x) = S_\varepsilon v(x) := \varepsilon^{-d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} v(y) k((x-y)/\varepsilon) dy, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (3.5)$$

where $k = k(x)$ is a fixed nonnegative smooth function on \mathbb{R}^d such that $k(x) = 0$ for $|x| \geq 1$, $k(-x) = k(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, and $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} k(x) dx = 1$. We define also $v_{\varepsilon, \vartheta} = \vartheta v + (1 - \vartheta)v^{(\varepsilon)}$ for $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$.

Lemma 3.4. *Let ρ be a $C^k(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -diffeomorphism for $k \geq 2$, such that (3.2) holds. Then there is a positive constant $\varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_0(M, N, d)$ such that $\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}$ is a $C^k(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -diffeomorphism for every $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$, and (3.2) remains valid for $\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}$ in place of ρ , with $M'' = M/2$ in place of M . Moreover, $\rho^{(\varepsilon)}$ is a C^∞ -diffeomorphism for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$.*

Proof. We show first that $|\det D\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}|$ is separated away from zero for sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$. To this end observe that if $v = (v^1, v^2, \dots, v^d)$ is a Lipschitz function on \mathbb{R}^d with Lipschitz constant L , and in magnitude it is bounded by a constant K , then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$

$$|\Pi_{i=1}^d v^i - \Pi_{i=1}^d v_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}^i| \leq \sum_{i=1}^d K^{d-1} |v^i - v_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}^i| \leq K^{d-1} L \varepsilon.$$

By virtue of this observation, taking into account that $D_i \rho^l$ is bounded by N and it is Lipschitz continuous with a Lipschitz constant N , we get

$$|\det D\rho - \det D\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}| \leq d! N^d \varepsilon.$$

Thus setting $\varepsilon' = M/(2d! N^d)$, for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon')$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\det D\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}| &\geq |\det D\rho| - |\det D\rho - \det D\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}| \\ &\geq |\det D\rho|/2 \geq M/2. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, $\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}$ is a C^k function. Hence by the implicit function theorem $\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}$ is a local C^k -diffeomorphism for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon')$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$. We prove now that $\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}$ is a global C^k -diffeomorphism for sufficiently small ε . Since by the previous lemma $|D\rho^{-1}| \leq N'$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |x - y| &\leq N' |\rho(x) - \rho(y)| \\ &\leq N' |\rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}(x) - \rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}(y)| + N' |\rho(x) - \rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}(x) + \rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}(y) - \rho(y)| \end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} |\rho(x) - \rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}(x) + \rho_{\varepsilon, \vartheta}(y) - \rho(y)| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\rho(x) - \rho(x - \varepsilon u) + \rho(y - \varepsilon u) - \rho(y)| k(u) du \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_0^1 \varepsilon |u| |\nabla \rho(x - \theta \varepsilon u) - \nabla \rho(y - \theta \varepsilon u)| k(u) d\theta du \\ &\leq \varepsilon N |x - y| \int_{|u| \leq 1} |u| k(u) du \leq \varepsilon N |x - y|. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $|x - y| \leq N'|\rho_{\varepsilon,\vartheta}(x) - \rho_{\varepsilon,\vartheta}(y)| + \varepsilon N'N|x - y|$. Therefore setting $\varepsilon'' = 1/(2NN')$, for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon'')$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$ we have

$$|x - y| \leq 2N'|\rho_{\varepsilon,\vartheta}(x) - \rho_{\varepsilon,\vartheta}(y)| \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (3.6)$$

which implies $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |\rho_{\varepsilon,\vartheta}(x)| = \infty$, i.e., the pre-image by $\rho_{\varepsilon,\vartheta}$ of any compact set is a compact set for each $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon'')$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$. A continuous function with this property is called a *proper function*, and by Theorem 1 in [11] a local C^1 -diffeomorphism from \mathbb{R}^d into \mathbb{R}^d is a global diffeomorphism if and only if it is a proper function. Thus we have proved that $\rho_{\varepsilon,\vartheta}$ is a global C^k -diffeomorphism for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$, where $\varepsilon_0 = \min(\varepsilon', \varepsilon'')$. Clearly, $\rho_{\varepsilon,0} = \rho^{(\varepsilon)}$ is a C^∞ function and hence it is a C^∞ -diffeomorphism for every $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$.

Now we can complete the proof of the lemma by noting that since $D_j \rho^{(\varepsilon)} = (D_j \rho)^{(\varepsilon)}$, the condition $|D^i \rho| \leq N$ implies $|D^i \rho_{\varepsilon,\vartheta}| \leq N$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$. \square

Recall the definition $\tau_{\theta\eta}$ by (2.4). Similarly, for each $t \in [0, T]$, $\theta \in [0, 1]$ and $z \in Z$ we use the notation $\tau_{\theta\xi}$ for the \mathbb{R}^d valued function on \mathbb{R}^d , defined by

$$\tau_{\theta\xi_{t,z}}(x) = x + \theta\xi_{t,z}(x), \quad (3.7)$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. To ease notation we will often omit the variables t and z of η and ξ .

We can apply the above lemmas to $\tau_{\theta\eta}$ and $\tau_{\theta\xi}$ by virtue of the following proposition.

Proposition 3.5. *Let Assumptions 2.2 and Assumptions 2.3 hold. Then for each $t \in [0, T]$, $\theta \in [0, 1]$ and $z \in Z$ the functions $\tau_{\theta\eta}$ and $\tau_{\theta\xi}$ are $C^k(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -diffeomorphisms with m_η and m_ξ in place of k , respectively.*

Proof. By the inverse function theorem $\tau_{\theta\eta}$ and $\tau_{\theta\xi}$ are local $C^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -diffeomorphisms for each t, θ and z . Since

$$|\eta_{t,z}(x)| \leq \bar{\eta}(z) < \infty, \quad |\xi_{t,z}(x)| \leq \bar{\xi}(z) < \infty,$$

we have

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |\tau_{\theta\eta}(x)| = \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |\tau_{\theta\xi}(x)| = \infty.$$

Hence $\tau_{\theta\eta}$ and $\tau_{\theta\xi}$ are global C^1 -diffeomorphisms by Theorem 1 in [11] for each $t \in [0, T]$, $z \in Z$ and $\theta \in [0, 1]$. Note that by the formula on the derivative of inverse functions a $C^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -diffeomorphism and its inverse have continuous derivatives up to the same order. This observation finishes the proof of the proposition. \square

Corollary 3.6. *Let Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3 hold. Then Lemmas 3.2 through 3.4 hold for $\tau_{\theta\eta}$ and $\tau_{\theta\xi}$ in place of ρ and with m_η and m_ξ in place of k , respectively. In particular, there are positive constants $M = M(K, d, m)$, $N = N(K, d, m)$ and $\varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_0(K, d)$ such that for $\tilde{\rho} := \vartheta\tau_{\theta\eta} + (1 - \vartheta)\tau_{\theta\eta(\varepsilon)}$ and $\bar{\rho} := \vartheta\tau_{\theta\xi} + (1 - \vartheta)\tau_{\theta\xi(\varepsilon)}$ we have*

$$M \leq \min(|\det D\tilde{\rho}|, |\det(D\tilde{\rho})^{-1}|, |\det D\bar{\rho}|, |\det(D\bar{\rho})^{-1}|)$$

$$\max(|D^k \tilde{\rho}|, |D^k(\tilde{\rho})^{-1}|) \leq N, \quad \text{and} \quad \max(|D^l \bar{\rho}|, |D^l(\bar{\rho})^{-1}|) \leq N$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, $\theta \in [0, 1]$, $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$, $(t, x, z) \in H_T \times Z$, and for $k = 1, 2, \dots, m_\eta$ and $l = 1, 2, \dots, m_\xi$.

Lemma 3.7. *Let (S, \mathcal{S}, ν) be a measure space with a σ -finite measure ν , and let $g = g(s, x)$ be a $\overline{\mathcal{S} \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ -measurable real function on $S \times \mathbb{R}^d$, where $\overline{\mathcal{S} \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ is the $\nu \otimes dx$ -completion of the product σ -algebra $\mathcal{S} \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Assume that*

$$\int_{|x| \leq R} \int_S |g(s, x)| \nu(ds) dx < \infty \quad \text{for every } R > 0.$$

Then the following statements hold.

(i) *If for a multi-number α the derivative $D_\alpha g$ of g in x is a $\overline{\mathcal{S} \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ -measurable function such that*

$$\int_S \int_{\{|x| \leq R\}} |D_\alpha g(s, x)| dx \nu(ds) < \infty$$

for every $R > 0$, then dx -almost everywhere

$$D_\alpha \int_S g(s, x) \nu(ds) = \int_S D_\alpha g(s, x) \nu(ds). \quad (3.8)$$

(ii) *If $D_\alpha g$ is a $\overline{\mathcal{S} \otimes \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ -measurable function for every multi-number α , $|\alpha| \leq m$, such that*

$$\int_S |g(s)|_{W_p^m} \nu(ds) < \infty,$$

then

$$\left| \int_S g(s, x) \nu(ds) \right|_{W_p^m} \leq \int_S |g(s)|_{W_p^m} \nu(ds). \quad (3.9)$$

Proof. Set $G(x) = \int_S g(s, x) \nu(ds)$. To prove (i) notice that by the definition of generalised derivatives and by Fubini's theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} D_\alpha G(x) \varphi(x) dx &= (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_S g(s, x) \nu(ds) D_\alpha \varphi(x) dx = \int_S \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} D_\alpha g(s, x) \varphi(x) dx \nu(ds) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_S D_\alpha g(s, x) \nu(ds) \varphi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, which implies (3.8). Hence by Hölder's inequality

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} D_\alpha G(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq |\varphi|_{L_q} \int_S |D_\alpha g(s)|_{L_p} \nu(ds)$$

for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, which implies

$$|D_\alpha G|_{L_p} \leq \int_S |D_\alpha g(s)|_{L_p} \nu(ds),$$

and (3.9) follows. \square

For vectors $v = (v^1, \dots, v^d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ we define the operators T^v , I^v and J^v by

$$T^v \varphi(x) = \varphi(x + v), \quad I^v \varphi(x) = \varphi(x + v) - \varphi(x), \quad (3.10)$$

$$J^v \phi(x) = \phi(x + v) - \phi(x) - v^i D_i \phi(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad (3.11)$$

acting on functions φ and ϕ defined on \mathbb{R}^d such that the generalised derivatives $D_i\phi$ exist. If $v = v(t, x, z)$ is a function of $(t, x, z) \in H_T \times Z$, e.g., when $v = \eta$ or $v = \xi$, then $T^v\varphi$, $I^v\varphi$ and $J^v\phi$ denote functions on $H_T \times Z$, defined by

$$(T^\xi\varphi)(t, x, z) = \varphi(t, x + \xi_{t,z}(x)) \quad (I^\xi\varphi)(t, x, z) = \varphi(t, x + \xi_{t,z}(x)) - \varphi(t, x),$$

$$(J^\eta\phi)(t, x, z) = \phi(t, x + \eta_{t,z}(x)) - \phi(t, x) - \eta_{t,z}^i(x)D_i\phi(t, x),$$

for (t, x, z) , when φ and ϕ are functions on H_T . We will often use the Taylor formulas

$$I^v\varphi(x) = \int_0^1 \varphi_i(x + \theta v)v^i d\theta \quad (3.12)$$

and

$$J^v\phi(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - \theta)\phi_{ij}(x + \theta v)v^i v^j d\theta \quad (3.13)$$

with $\varphi_i := D_i\varphi$ and $\phi_{ij} := D_i D_j \phi$, which hold for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ when φ and ϕ have continuous derivatives up to first and second order, respectively. These equalities hold for dx -almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ when $\varphi \in W_p^1$ and $\phi \in W_p^2$.

Lemma 3.8. *Let Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3 hold. Then $T^\xi\varphi(x)$, $I^\xi\varphi(x)$ and $J^\eta\varphi(x)$ are $\mathcal{B}(H_T) \otimes \mathcal{Z}$ -measurable functions of $(t, x, z) \in H_T \times Z$ for each $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$. For every multi-number α of length $k \leq m$ we have*

$$|D_\alpha T^\xi\varphi|_{L_p} \leq N|\varphi|_{W_p^k}, \quad |D_\alpha I^\xi\varphi|_{L_p} \leq N\bar{\xi}(z)|\varphi|_{W_p^{k+1}}, \quad (3.14)$$

$$|D_\alpha J^\eta\varphi|_{L_p} \leq N\bar{\eta}^2(z)|\varphi|_{W_p^{k+2}} \quad (3.15)$$

for $t \in [0, T]$, $z \in Z$ and $p \in [1, \infty)$, where N is a constant depending only on d, K, m, p .

Proof. Clearly, $T^\xi\varphi(x)$, $I^\xi\varphi(x)$ and $J^\eta\varphi(x)$ are $\mathcal{B}(H_T) \otimes \mathcal{Z}$ -measurable functions by Fubini's theorem, and one can easily get estimates (3.14)-(3.15) by using Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2, together with Lemma 3.7. \square

Corollary 3.9. *Let Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3 hold. Then for every t, z the operators T^ξ , I^ξ and J^η extend to bounded linear operators from W_p^k to W_p^k , from W_p^{k+1} to W_p^k and from W_p^{k+2} to W_p^k , respectively, for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$, such that $T^\xi\varphi$, $I^\xi f$ and $J^\eta g$ are $\mathcal{B}([0, T]) \otimes \mathcal{Z}$ -measurable W_p^k -valued functions of (t, z) and*

$$|T^\xi\varphi|_{W_p^k} \leq N|\varphi|_{W_p^k}, \quad |I^\xi f|_{W_p^k} \leq N\bar{\xi}(z)|f|_{W_p^{k+1}}, \quad |J^\eta g|_{W_p^k} \leq N\bar{\eta}^2(z)|g|_{W_p^{k+2}}$$

for all $\varphi \in W_p^k$, $f \in W_p^{k+1}$ and $g \in W_p^{k+2}$.

Proposition 3.10. *Under Assumptions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 for every integer $k \in [1, m]$ we have*

$$|\mathcal{L}(t)v|_{W_p^{k-2}} \leq N|v|_{W_p^k}, \quad |\mathcal{M}(t)v|_{W_p^{k-2}} \leq N|v|_{W_p^k}, \quad |\mathcal{N}(t)v|_{W_p^{k-1}} \leq N|v|_{W_p^k} \quad (3.16)$$

$$|\mathcal{J}^l(t)v|_{W_p^{k-1}} \leq N|v|_{W_p^k} \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, d \quad (3.17)$$

for all $v \in W_p^k$ and $t \in [0, T]$, where \mathcal{J}^l for $l = 0, 1, \dots, d$ are defined by (2.2)-(2.3) and N is a constant, depending only on $d, m, p, K, T, K_{\bar{\eta}}$ and $K_{\bar{\xi}}$.

Proof. It is sufficient to prove the proposition for $v \in C_0^\infty$. Then clearly, the statement on \mathcal{L} with a constant $N = N(d, K, T, m, p)$ is obvious. By Taylor's formula

$$\mathcal{M}v(x) = \int_Z (v(x + \eta) - v(x) - \eta \nabla v(x)) \mu(dz) = \int_Z \int_0^1 (1 - \theta) v_{ij}(x + \theta \eta) \eta^i \eta^j d\theta \mu(dz).$$

Hence, due to Assumption 2.2, by Lemma 3.2 for $k \in [2, m]$ we get

$$|\mathcal{M}v|_{W_p^{k-2}} \leq \int_Z \int_0^1 |v_{ij}(\cdot + \theta \eta)|_{W_p^{k-2}} \bar{\eta}^2 d\theta \mu(dz) \leq |v|_{W_p^k} \int_Z \bar{\eta}^2(z) \mu(dz),$$

which proves (3.16) for \mathcal{M} when $k \geq 2$. For every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$ by integration by parts we have

$$(\mathcal{M}v, \varphi) = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &:= \int_Z \int_0^1 (\theta - 1) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} v_j(x + \theta \eta) \eta_i^i \eta^j \varphi(x) dx d\theta \mu(dz) \leq N |v|_{W_p^1} |\varphi|_{L_q} \int_Z \bar{\eta}^2(z) dz \\ I_2 &:= \int_Z \int_0^1 (\theta - 1) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} v_j(x + \theta \eta) \eta^i \eta_i^j \varphi(x) dx d\theta \mu(dz) \leq N |v|_{W_p^1} |\varphi|_{L_q} \int_Z \bar{\eta}^2(z) dz \\ I_3 &:= \int_Z \int_0^1 (\theta - 1) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} v_j(x + \theta \eta) \eta^i \eta^j \varphi_i(x) dx d\theta \mu(dz) \leq N |v|_{W_p^1} |\varphi|_{W_q^1} \int_Z \bar{\eta}^2(z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

Hence there is a positive constant $N = N(K, p, d, K_{\bar{\eta}})$ such that

$$(\mathcal{M}v, \varphi) \leq N |v|_{W_p^1} |\varphi|_{W_q^1}$$

for any $v \in W_p^1$ and $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$, which proves (3.16) for \mathcal{M} when $k = 1$. For \mathcal{N} we have

$$\mathcal{N}v(x) = \int_Z (v(x + \xi_{t,z}(x)) - v(x)) \nu(dz) = \int_Z \int_0^1 \xi_{t,z}(x) \nabla v(x + \theta \xi_{t,z}(x)) d\theta \nu(dz).$$

Proceeding as before, using Assumption 2.3 we get (3.16) for \mathcal{N} . Estimates (3.17) can be proved similarly. \square

Lemma 3.11. *Let Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3 hold with $m = 0$. Then for $t \in [0, T]$ and $z \in Z$*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} I^\xi \varphi(x) dx \leq N \bar{\xi}(z) |\varphi|_{L_1}, \quad (3.18)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} J^\eta \phi(x) dx \leq N \bar{\eta}^2(z) |\phi|_{L_1} \quad (3.19)$$

for $\varphi \in W_1^1$ and $\phi \in W_1^2$ with a constant $N = N(K, d)$.

Proof. The proof of (3.19) is given in [9]. For the convenience of the reader we prove both estimates here. We may assume that $\varphi, \phi \in C_0^\infty$. For each $(t, z, \theta) \in [0, T] \times Z \times [0, 1]$ let $\pi_{t,z,\theta}^{-1}$ and $\tau_{t,z,\theta}^{-1}$ denote the inverse of the functions $x \rightarrow x + \theta \xi_{t,z}(x)$ and $x \rightarrow x + \theta \eta_{t,z}(x)$, respectively. Using (3.12) and (3.13) by change of variables we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} I^\xi \varphi(x) dx = \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla \varphi(x) \chi_{t,z,\theta}(x) dx d\theta \quad (3.20)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} J^\eta \phi(x) dx = \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (1 - \theta) D_{ij} \phi(x) \varrho_{t,z,\theta}^{ij}(x) dx d\theta \quad (3.21)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_{t,\theta,z}(x) &= \xi_{t,z}(\pi_{t,z,\theta}^{-1}(x)) |\det D\pi_{t,z,\theta}^{-1}(x)|, \\ \varrho_{t,z,\theta}^{ij}(x) &= \eta_{t,z}^i(\tau_{t,z,\theta}^{-1}(x)) \eta_{t,z}^j(\tau_{t,z,\theta}^{-1}(x)) |\det D\tau_{t,z,\theta}^{-1}(x)|.\end{aligned}$$

Due to Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3, using Corollary 3.6 we have a constant $N = N(K, d)$ such that

$$|D\chi_{t,\theta,z}(x)| \leq N\bar{\xi}(z), \quad |D_{ij}\varrho_{t,z,\theta}^{ij}(x)| \leq N\bar{\eta}^2(z)$$

for all $(t, z, \theta) \in [0, T] \times Z \times [0, 1]$. Thus from (3.20) and (3.21) by integration by parts we get (3.18) and (3.19). \square

Next we present a special case of Theorem 2.1 from [22] on the L_p -norm of semimartingales with values in Sobolev spaces, where we use the notation $D_\alpha^* = -D_k$ for $\alpha = k = 1, 2, \dots, d$, and $D_0^* = D_0$ stands for the identity operator.

Lemma 3.12. *Let $\psi \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $u \in L_p([0, T], W_p^1(\mathbb{R}^d))$ and $f^\alpha \in L_p([0, T], L_p(\mathbb{R}^d))$ for some $p \geq 2$, for $\alpha = 0, 1, \dots, d$, such that for each $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u(t)\varphi dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi\varphi dx + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f^\alpha(s) D_\alpha^* \varphi dx ds \quad dt\text{-almost everywhere.}$$

Then, there is an $L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -valued continuous function \tilde{u} such that $\tilde{u}(t) = u(t)$ for dt -a.e., and

$$|\tilde{u}_t|_{L_p}^p = |\psi|_{L_p}^p + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p|u(s)|^{p-2} u(s) f^0(s) - p(p-1)|u(s)|^{p-2} D_i u(s) f^i(s) dx ds \quad (3.22)$$

for all $t \in [0, T]$, where the repeated index i means summation over $i = 1, 2, \dots, d$.

The next lemma is a vector-valued version of a special case of Lemma 5.1 from [22]. Its proof is a simple exercise left for the reader.

Lemma 3.13. *Let $\psi^\alpha \in L_p$, $u^\alpha \in L_p([0, T], W_p^1(\mathbb{R}^d))$ and $f^\alpha \in L_p([0, T], L_p(\mathbb{R}^d))$ for some $p \geq 2$, for $\alpha \in A$ for a finite index set A , such that for each $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$ and $\alpha \in A$*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^\alpha(t)\varphi dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi^\alpha \varphi dx + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f^\alpha(s) \varphi dx ds \quad dt\text{-almost everywhere.}$$

Then for every $\alpha \in A$ there is an $L_p(\mathbb{R}^d)$ -valued continuous function \tilde{u}^α on $[0, T]$, such that $\tilde{u}^\alpha(t) = u^\alpha(t)$ for dt -almost every $t \in [0, T]$, and

$$|\tilde{u}_t|_{L_p}^p = |\psi|_{L_p}^p + \sum_{\alpha \in A} \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} p|u(s)|^{p-2} u^\alpha(s) f^\alpha(s) dx ds \quad (3.23)$$

holds for all $t \in [0, T]$, where $|\tilde{u}| := (\sum_{\alpha} (\tilde{u}^\alpha)^2)^{1/2}$ and $|u| := (\sum_{\alpha} (u^\alpha)^2)^{1/2}$.

We will also make use of the following lemma from [22].

Lemma 3.14. *Let (S, \mathcal{S}, ν) be a measure space, and let $\{v_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of real-valued \mathcal{S} -measurable functions defined on S such that $v_n \rightarrow v$ in the measure ν , and*

$$\int_S |v_n|^r d\nu \rightarrow \int_S |v|^r d\nu$$

for some $r > 0$. Then $\int |v_n - v|^r d\nu \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

To prove Lemma 4.2 below, we use an estimate from [37] for nonnegative quadratic forms (see Lemma 1.7.1 therein), which, in a slightly more general setting as in [37], can be formulated as follows.

Lemma 3.15. *Let be $a = (a^{ij}(x))$ be a function, mapping \mathbb{R}^d into the set of nonnegative definite $n \times n$ -matrices with real entries for an integer $n \geq 1$. Assume that the generalised second order partial derivatives of (a^{ij}) are functions, in magnitude bounded by a constant L . Then for dx -almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ we have*

$$|D_l a^{ij} V^{ij}|^2 \leq N a^{ij} V^{ik} V^{jk}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, d \quad (3.24)$$

for all symmetric $n \times n$ matrices $V = (V^{ij})$, with a constant N depending only on L and d .

Proof. Though this lemma is known, for the convenience of the readers we present a proof of it here. Since $a(x)$ is a nonnegative symmetric matrix for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, with second order partial derivatives bounded in magnitude by L , one knows from [10] (or see, e.g., Proposition IV.6.2 in [16]), the existence of a function σ , mapping \mathbb{R}^d into the space of real-valued $n \times n$ -symmetric matrices, such that $\sigma \sigma^* = \sigma^2 = a$ and $|D\sigma| \leq C$ for dx -almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ with a constant $C = C(L, d)$. Thus, using the notation $f_l := D_l f$ for functions f on \mathbb{R}^d , and $\text{tr}(b)$ for the trace of $n \times n$ matrices b , we have

$$a_l := D_l(\sigma^2) = \sigma_l \sigma + \sigma \sigma_l,$$

and by using elementary properties of the trace of matrices and of their products, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |a_l^{ij} V^{ij}|^2 &= |\text{tr}(a_l V)|^2 = |\text{tr}(\sigma_l \sigma V) + \text{tr}(\sigma \sigma_l V)|^2 = 4|\text{tr}(\sigma_l \sigma V)|^2 \\ &\leq 4\text{tr}(\sigma_l \sigma_l^*) \text{tr}(\sigma V (\sigma V)^*) \leq 4C \text{tr}(V a V) = 4C a^{ij} V^{ik} V^{jk}, \quad (dx - \text{a.e.}), \end{aligned}$$

that finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

4. L^p ESTIMATES

We are going to obtain the following crucial L_p -estimate if $p = 2^k$ for an integer $k \geq 1$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let Assumptions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 hold with an integer $m \geq 0$. Assume $\mathcal{R}(t) = 0$ for all $t \in [0, T]$. Let $p = 2^k$ for an integer $k \geq 1$. Then for $n = 0, 1, \dots, m$*

$$\sum_{|\alpha|=n} (|D^n v|^{p-2} D_\alpha v, D_\alpha \mathcal{A} v) \leq N |v|_{W_p^n}^p$$

for all $v \in W_p^{n+2}$ with a constant $N = N(d, p, m, K, K_{\bar{\xi}}, K_{\bar{\eta}})$.

We prove this theorem after some lemmas.

Lemma 4.2. *Let Assumption 2.1 hold. Then for $p \geq 2$ and $n = 0, 1, \dots, m$*

$$Q_{n,p}(v) := \sum_{|\alpha|=n} (|D^n v|^{p-2} D_\alpha v, D_\alpha \mathcal{L} v) \leq N |v|_{W_p^n}^p \quad (4.1)$$

for all $v \in W_p^{n+2}$ with a constant $N = N(d, p, m, K)$.

Proof. This lemma can be obtained from general estimates given in [15]. Here we give a direct proof of it. For functions g and h on \mathbb{R}^d we write $g \sim h$ if they have identical integrals over \mathbb{R}^d , and we write $g \preceq h$ if $g \sim h + \tilde{h}$ such that the integral of \tilde{h} over \mathbb{R}^d can be estimated by the right-hand side of (4.1). Consider first the case $n = 0$. It is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} p|v|^{p-2}v\mathcal{L}v &\preceq p|v|^{p-2}v(a^{ij}v_{ij} + b^i v_i) \\ &\sim -p(p-1)|v|^{p-2}a^{ij}v_i v_j - a_j^{ij}(|v|^p)_i + (|v|^p)_i b^i \\ &\sim -p(p-1)|v|^{p-2}a^{ij}v_i v_j + (a_{ji}^{ij} - b_i^i)|v|^p \\ &\preceq -p(p-1)|v|^{p-2}a^{ij}v_i v_j, \end{aligned}$$

where, and later on, we use the notation $g_\alpha := D_\alpha g$ for functions g over \mathbb{R}^d and multi-numbers $\alpha = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$. This by virtue of Assumption 2.1 proves (4.1) when $n = 0$. Let us now estimate Q when $n \geq 1$. Then it is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} A &:= p|D^n v|^{p-2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} v_\alpha D_\alpha \mathcal{L}v \\ &\preceq p|D^n v|^{p-2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} (v_\alpha a^{ij} v_{\alpha ij} + \sum_{l=1}^n v_\alpha a_{\alpha(l)}^{ij} D_{ij} v_{\bar{\alpha}(l)} + v_\alpha b^i v_{\alpha i}), \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

where $\alpha(l)$ denotes the l -th element of multi-number α , and $\bar{\alpha}(l)$ is the multi-number we get from α by leaving out its l -th element. Notice that

$$2v_\alpha a^{ij} v_{ij\alpha} = a^{ij} [|D^n v|^2]_{ij} - 2a^{ij} v_{i\alpha} v_{j\alpha}, \quad 2v_\alpha b^i v_{i\alpha} = b^i (|D^n v|^2)_i.$$

Hence integrating by parts and using Assumption 2.1, with $c_p = p(p-2)/4 \geq 0$ we have

$$p|D^n v|^{p-2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} v_\alpha a^{ij} v_{\alpha ij} = \frac{p}{2} |D^n v|^{p-2} (a^{ij} [|D^n v|^2]_{ij} - 2a^{ij} v_{i\alpha} v_{j\alpha}) \quad (4.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sim -c_p |D^n v|^{p-4} a^{ij} [|D^n v|^2]_i [|D^n v|^2]_j - \frac{p}{2} a_j^{ij} |D^n v|^{p-2} [|D^n v|^2]_i - p |D^n v|^{p-2} a^{ij} v_{i\alpha} v_{j\alpha} \\ &\preceq a_{ji}^{ij} |D^n v|^p - p |D^n v|^{p-2} a^{ij} v_{i\alpha} v_{j\alpha} \preceq -p |D^n v|^{p-2} a^{ij} v_{i\alpha} v_{j\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

and

$$p|D^n v|^{p-2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} v_\alpha b^i v_{i\alpha} = \frac{p}{2} |D^n v|^{p-2} b^i (|D^n v|^2)_i = b^i (|D^n v|^p)_i \sim -b_i^i |D^n v|^p \preceq 0. \quad (4.5)$$

Taking into account (4.4) and (4.5), from (4.2) we get

$$A \preceq -p|D^n v|^{p-2} a^{ij} v_{i\alpha} v_{j\alpha} + B \quad (4.6)$$

with

$$B := p|D^n v|^{p-2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} v_\alpha \sum_{l=1}^n a_{\alpha(l)}^{ij} D_{ij} v_{\bar{\alpha}(l)}.$$

Note that the computations in (4.4) are valid only for $p \geq 4$. For $p = 2$ we can get (4.6) directly from (4.2) by noticing that by integrating by parts we have

$$2 \sum_{|\alpha|=n} v_\alpha a^{ij} v_{\alpha ij} \sim -2a^{ij} v_{\alpha i} v_{\alpha j} - 2a_j^{ij} v_\alpha v_{\alpha i} = -2a^{ij} v_{\alpha i} v_{\alpha j} - a_j^{ij} [|D^n v|^2]_i$$

$$\sim -2a^{ij}v_{\alpha i}v_{\alpha j} + a_{ji}^{ij}|D^n v|^2 \preceq -2a^{ij}v_{\alpha i}v_{\alpha j}.$$

For $p \in (2, 4)$ we modify the calculations in (4.4) by taking $\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)$ in place of $|D^n v|^{p-2}$ in (4.3), where ϕ_ε for each $\varepsilon > 0$ is a function defined by

$$\phi_\varepsilon(r) = \int_0^{|r|} \varphi_\varepsilon(s) ds, \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$$

with a continuous function φ_ε on $[0, \infty)$, supported on $[\varepsilon, \infty)$ such that

$$0 \leq \varphi_\varepsilon(r) \leq (p-2)r^{(p-4)/2}/2, \quad \text{for } r \geq 0, \quad \varphi_\varepsilon(r) = (p-2)r^{(p-4)/2}/2 \quad \text{for } r \geq 2\varepsilon.$$

Clearly, ϕ_ε is continuously differentiable such

$$\phi'_\varepsilon(r) = d\phi_\varepsilon(r)/dr \geq 0 \quad \text{for } r \geq 0,$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \phi_\varepsilon(r) = |r|^{(p-2)/2}, \quad |\phi_\varepsilon(r)| \leq N|r|^{(p-2)/2}, \quad |\phi'_\varepsilon(r)| \leq N|r|^{(p-4)/2} \quad \text{for } r \in \mathbb{R},$$

and

$$\Phi_\varepsilon(r) := \int_0^r \phi_\varepsilon(s) ds \leq Nr^{p/2} \quad \text{for } r \geq 0$$

with a constant N depending only on p . Then noticing that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a^{ij}[[D^n v]^2]_{ij} &\sim -\phi'_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a^{ij}[[D^n v]^2]_i[[D^n v]^2]_j - \phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a_j^{ij}[[D^n v]^2]_i \\ &\leq -\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a_j^{ij}[[D^n v]^2]_i, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} p\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2) \sum_{|\alpha|=n} v_\alpha a^{ij}v_{\alpha ij} &= \frac{p}{2}\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)(a^{ij}[[D^n v]^2]_{ij} - 2a^{ij}v_{i\alpha}v_{j\alpha}) \\ &\leq -\frac{p}{2}a_j^{ij}\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)[[D^n v]^2]_i - p\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a^{ij}v_{i\alpha}v_{j\alpha} \\ &= -\frac{p}{2}a_j^{ij}D_i\Phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2) - p\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a^{ij}v_{i\alpha}v_{j\alpha} \\ &\leq a_{ji}^{ij}\Phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2) - p\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a^{ij}v_{i\alpha}v_{j\alpha} \\ &\leq -p\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a^{ij}v_{i\alpha}v_{j\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$p\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2) \sum_{|\alpha|=n} v_\alpha a^{ij}v_{\alpha ij} \preceq -p\phi_\varepsilon(|D^n v|^2)a^{ij}v_{i\alpha}v_{j\alpha} \quad \text{for } \varepsilon > 0.$$

Letting here $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, by Lebesgue's theorem on dominated convergence we obtain

$$p|D^n v|^{p-2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} v_\alpha a^{ij}v_{\alpha ij} \preceq -p|D^n v|^{p-2}a^{ij}v_{i\alpha}v_{j\alpha}.$$

Hence, taking into account (4.5), from (4.2) we get (4.6) also for $p \in (2, 4)$, i.e., (4.6) is valid for all $p \geq 2$. We estimate B by using the simple inequality

$$|v_\alpha \sum_{l=1}^n a_{\alpha(l)}^{ij}D_{ij}v_{\bar{\alpha}(l)}| \leq \varepsilon^{-1}|v_\alpha|^2 + \varepsilon n \sum_{l=1}^n |a_{\alpha(l)}^{ij}D_{ij}v_{\bar{\alpha}(l)}|^2$$

for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and multi-number α , to get

$$B \leq p\varepsilon^{-1}|D^n v|^p + \varepsilon np|D^n v|^{p-2}C \quad \text{with} \quad C := \sum_{|\alpha|=n} \sum_{l=1}^n |a_{\alpha(l)}^{ij} D_{ij} v_{\bar{\alpha}(l)}|^2. \quad (4.7)$$

Using estimate (3.24) with $V^{ij} := D_{ij} v_{\bar{\alpha}(l)}$ for each $l = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and multi-number α of length n , we get

$$C \leq N \sum_{|\alpha|=n} \sum_{l=1}^n a^{ij} D_{ik} v_{\bar{\alpha}(l)} D_{jk} v_{\bar{\alpha}(l)} \leq N' \sum_{|\alpha|=n} a^{ij} D_i v_{\alpha} D_j v_{\alpha}$$

with a constant $N' = N'(d, K, n)$. Thus, choosing ε sufficiently small in the inequality in (4.7), from (4.6) we obtain $A \leq 0$, which proves the lemma. \square

For the following lemmas recall the definition of the operators I^ξ , I^η and J^η by (3.10) and (3.11), and notice that the identities

$$2vI^\xi v = I^\xi v^2 - (I^\xi v)^2 \quad (4.8)$$

$$2vJ^\eta v = J^\eta v^2 - (I^\eta v)^2 \quad (4.9)$$

hold for $(t, x, z) \in H_T \times Z$, for functions $v = v(x)$ of $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

Lemma 4.3. *Let Assumption 2.3 hold with an integer $m \geq 0$. Assume $p = 2^k$ for an integer $k \geq 1$. Then for $n = 0, 1, \dots, m$*

$$\mathcal{I}(v) := \sum_{|\alpha|=n} (|D^n v|^{p-2} D_\alpha v, D_\alpha I^\xi v) \leq N \bar{\xi} |v|_{W_p^n}^p \quad (4.10)$$

with a constant $N = N(d, p, m, K)$ for all $v \in W_p^{n+1}$ and $(t, z) \in [0, T] \times Z$.

Proof. Consider first the case $n = 0$. Then by identity (4.8)

$$\begin{aligned} |v|^{p-2} v I^\xi v &= \frac{1}{2} |v|^{p-2} I^\xi v^2 - \frac{1}{2} |v|^{p-2} (I^\xi v)^2 = \frac{1}{2} |v|^{p-4} v^2 I^\xi v^2 - \frac{1}{2} |v|^{p-2} (I^\xi v)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} |v|^{p-4} I^\xi v^4 - \frac{1}{2} |v|^{p-2} (I^\xi v)^2 - \frac{1}{4} |v|^{p-4} (I^\xi v^2)^2 = \dots = \frac{1}{p} I^\xi v^p - A \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

with

$$A = \sum_{j=1}^k 2^{-j} |v|^{p-2j} (I^\xi v^j)^2 \geq 0.$$

Hence integrating over \mathbb{R}^d , by (3.18) we have

$$\mathcal{I}(v) \leq \frac{1}{p} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} I^\xi v^p dx \leq N \bar{\xi} |v|_{L_p}^p.$$

Assume now that $n \geq 1$ and let α be a multi-number of length n . Then

$$(I^\xi v)_k = I^\xi v_k + \xi_k^i T^\xi v_i, \quad (T^\xi v)_k = T^\xi v_k + \xi_k^i T^\xi v_i$$

for $k = 1, 2, \dots, d$. (Recall that we use the notation $g_\alpha = D_\alpha g$ for multi-numbers α .) Hence, by induction on the length n of the multi-number of α , we obtain

$$(I^\xi v)_\alpha = I^\xi v_\alpha + \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n} q^{\alpha, \beta} T^\xi v_\beta,$$

with some polynomial $q^{\alpha,\beta}$ of $\{\xi_\gamma^i : 1 \leq |\gamma| \leq n, i = 1, \dots, d\}$ for each multi-number β of length between 1 and n . The degree of these polynomials is not greater than n , their constant term is zero, and the other coefficients are nonnegative integers. Hence

$$|D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha (I^\xi v)_\alpha = |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha I^\xi v_\alpha + \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n} |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha q^{\alpha,\beta} T^\xi v_\beta,$$

where the repeated multi-numbers α mean summation over $|\alpha| = n$. By using the same calculation as in (4.11) we have

$$\begin{aligned} |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha I^\xi v_\alpha &= \frac{1}{2} |D^n v|^{p-2} \{I^\xi(|D^n v|^2) - \sum_{|\alpha|=n} (I^\xi v_\alpha)^2\} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} |D^n v|^{p-4} |D^n v|^2 I^\xi(|D^n v|^2) \leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{p} I^\xi(|D^n v|^p). \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha (I^\xi v)_\alpha &\leq \frac{1}{p} I^\xi(|D^n v|^p) + N \bar{\xi} |D^n v|^{p-1} \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n} |T^\xi v_\beta| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{p} I^\xi(|D^n v|^p) + N \bar{\xi} |D^n v|^p + N' \bar{\xi} \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n} |T^\xi v_\beta|^p \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

with constants N and N' depending only on m, d, p and K . Integrating here over \mathbb{R}^d we get (4.10). \square

Lemma 4.4. *Let Assumption 2.2 hold with an integer $m \geq 0$. Assume $p = 2^k$ for an integer $k \geq 1$. Then for $n = 0, 1, \dots, m$ we have*

$$\mathfrak{J}(v) := \sum_{|\alpha|=n} (|D^n v|^{p-2} D_\alpha v, D_\alpha J^n v) \leq N \bar{\eta}^2 |v|_{W_p^n}^p \quad (4.13)$$

with a constant $N = N(d, p, m, K)$ for all $v \in W_p^{n+2}$ and $(t, z) \in [0, T] \times Z$.

Proof. Consider first the case $n = 0$. Then using identity (4.9) and proceeding with the proof in the same way as in the proof of the previous lemma we get

$$v^{p-2} v J^\eta v = \frac{1}{2} v^{p-2} J^\eta(v^2) - \frac{1}{2} v^{p-2} (I^\eta v)^2 = \dots = \frac{1}{p} J^\eta v^p - B \quad (4.14)$$

with

$$B = \sum_{j=1}^k 2^{-j} |v|^{p-2j} (I^\eta v^j)^2 \geq 0.$$

Integrating here over \mathbb{R}^d by (3.19) we have

$$\mathfrak{J}(v) \leq \frac{1}{p} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} J^\eta v^p dx \leq N \bar{\eta}^2 |v|_{L_p}^p.$$

Assume now that $n \geq 1$ and let α be a multi-number of length n . Then for $(T^\eta v)_k := D_k(T^\eta v)$, $(I^\eta v)_k := D_k(I^\eta v)$ and $(J^\eta v)_k := D_k(J^\eta v)$ we have

$$(T^\eta v)_k = T^\eta v_k + \eta_k^i T^\eta v_i, \quad (I^\eta v)_k = I^\eta v_k + \eta_k^i I^\eta v_i, \quad (J^\eta v)_k = J^\eta v_k + \eta_k^i J^\eta v_i$$

for every $k = 1, \dots, d$. Hence by induction on the length of α we get

$$(J^\eta v)_\alpha = J^\eta v_\alpha + \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n} p^{\alpha,\beta} I^\eta v_\beta + \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n} q^{\alpha,\beta} T^\eta v_\beta,$$

with some polynomials $p^{\alpha,\beta}$ and $q^{\alpha,\beta}$ of $\{\eta_\gamma^i : 1 \leq |\gamma| \leq n, i = 1, \dots, d\}$. The degree of these polynomials is not greater than n , their constant term is zero, the coefficients of each first order term in the polynomials $q^{\alpha,\beta}$ is also zero, all the other coefficients in $p^{\alpha,\beta}$ and $q^{\alpha,\beta}$ are nonnegative integers. Hence we get

$$|D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha (J^\eta v)_\alpha = |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha J^\eta v_\alpha + A^\beta + B^\beta \quad (4.15)$$

with

$$A^\beta := |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha p^{\alpha,\beta} I^\eta v_\beta, \quad B^\beta := |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha q^{\alpha,\beta} T^\eta v_\beta,$$

where repeated α means summation over the multi-numbers α of length n .

Clearly, for all β we have

$$|B^\beta| \leq N \bar{\eta}^2 |Dv|^{p-1} |T^\eta v_\beta|$$

with constants $N = N(m, K, d)$. For $|\beta| \leq n-1$ we estimate A^β in the same way to get

$$|A^\beta| \leq N \bar{\eta} |D^n v|^{p-1} |I^\eta v_\beta|,$$

and for $|\beta| = n$ we use Young's inequality to write

$$\begin{aligned} |v_\alpha p^{\alpha,\beta} I^\eta v_\beta| &\leq \varepsilon |I^\eta v_\beta|^2 + \varepsilon^{-1} |v_\alpha p^{\alpha,\beta}|^2 \leq \varepsilon |I^\eta v_\beta|^2 + \varepsilon^{-1} |D^n v|^2 \sum_{|\alpha|=n} |p^{\alpha,\beta}|^2 \\ &\leq \varepsilon |I^\eta v_\beta|^2 + N \varepsilon^{-1} \bar{\eta}^2 |D^n v|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence for $|\beta| = n$ we have

$$|A^\beta| \leq \varepsilon |D^n v|^{p-2} |I^\eta v_\beta|^2 + N \varepsilon^{-1} \bar{\eta}^2 |D^n v|^p$$

for $\varepsilon > 0$ with a constant $N = N(K, d, m)$. Calculating as in (4.14) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha J^\eta v_\alpha &\leq \frac{1}{2} |D^n v|^{p-2} \{J^\eta(|D^n v|^2) - \sum_{|\alpha|=n} |I^\eta v_\alpha|^2\} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} |D^n v|^{p-4} |D^n v|^2 J^\eta(|D^n v|^2) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} |D^n v|^{p-2} |I^\eta v_\alpha|^2 \leq \dots \\ &\leq \frac{1}{p} J^\eta(|D^n v|^p) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} |D^n v|^{p-2} |I^\eta v_\alpha|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Using these estimates, from (4.15) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha (J^\eta v)_\alpha &\leq \frac{1}{p} J^\eta(|D^n v|^p) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha|=n} |D^n v|^{p-2} |I^\eta v_\alpha|^2 + \varepsilon |D^n v|^{p-2} \sum_{|\beta|=n} |I^\eta v_\beta|^2 \\ &\quad + N \varepsilon^{-1} \bar{\eta}^2 |D^n v|^p + N \bar{\eta}^2 |D^n v|^{p-1} \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n} |T^\eta v_\beta| + N \bar{\eta} |D^n v|^{p-1} \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n-1} |I^\eta v_\beta|. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing here $\varepsilon = 1/2$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} |D^n v|^{p-2} v_\alpha (J^\eta v)_\alpha &\leq \frac{1}{p} J^\eta(|D^n v|^p) + N \bar{\eta}^2 |Dv|^p \\ &\quad + N \bar{\eta}^2 |D^n v|^{p-1} \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq n} |T^\eta v_\beta| + N \bar{\eta} |D^n v|^{p-1} \sum_{1 \leq |\gamma| \leq n-1} |I^\eta v_\gamma|. \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

By Hölder's inequality, taking into account (3.14) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |D^n v|^{p-1} |T^\eta v_\beta| dx &\leq N |v|_{W_p^n}^{p-1} |T^\eta v_\beta|_{L_p} \leq N' |v|_{W_p^n}^p \quad \text{for } |\beta| \leq n, \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |D^n v|^{p-1} |I^\eta v_\gamma| dx &\leq N |v|_{W_p^n}^{p-1} |I^\eta v_\gamma|_{L_p} \leq N' \bar{\eta} |v|_{W_p^n}^p \quad \text{for } |\gamma| \leq n-1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

with some constants $N = N(d, p)$ and $N' = N'(d, m, p, K)$. Integrating inequality (4.16) over \mathbb{R}^d and using inequalities (3.19) and (4.17) we obtain (4.13). \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. By the definition of \mathcal{A} for $v \in W_p^{n+2}$ we have

$$\sum_{|\alpha|=n} (|D^n v|^{p-2} D_\alpha v, D_\alpha \mathcal{A} v) = \sum_{|\alpha|=n} (|D^n v|^{p-2} D_\alpha v, D_\alpha \mathcal{L} v) + \int_Z \mathcal{I}(v) \nu(dz) + \int_Z \mathfrak{J}(v) \mu(dz),$$

where \mathcal{I} and \mathfrak{J} are defined in (4.10) and (4.13), respectively. Hence we get Theorem 4.1 by Lemmas 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4. \square

5. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT

5.1. Uniqueness of the generalised solution. Assume that Assumptions 2.1 through 2.4 hold with $m = 0$. Let $u_i \in L_p([0, T], W_p^1)$ be generalised solutions to equation (1.1) with initial condition $u_i(0) = \psi$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then $v := u_1 - u_2$ is a generalised solution of (1.1) such that $v(0) = 0$ and $f = 0$. By Lemma 3.12 we have

$$|v(t)|_{L_p}^p = \int_0^t Q(s, v_s) + Q^\eta(s, v_s) + Q^\xi(s, v_s) + p|v(s)|^{p-2} v(s) \mathcal{R}v(s) ds \quad (5.1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q(s, v) &:= - (p(p-1)|v|^{p-2} D_i v, a^{ij}(s) D_j v) + (p|v|^{p-2} v, \bar{b}^i(s) D_i v + cv), \\ Q^\eta(s, v) &:= - (p(p-1)|v|^{p-2} D_k v, \mathcal{J}^k v) + (p|v|^{p-2} v, \mathcal{J}^0 v), \\ Q^\xi(s, v) &:= \int_Z (p|v|^{p-2} v, I^\xi v) \nu(dz) \end{aligned}$$

for any $v \in W_p^1$, and recall that $\bar{b}^i = b^i - D_j a^{ij}$,

$$I^\xi v = v(x + \xi_{s,z}(x)) - v(x)$$

and \mathcal{J}^k and \mathcal{J}^0 are defined in (2.2) and (2.3).

We need the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1. *For any $p \geq 2$ we have*

$$Q(s, v) \leq N |v|_{L_p}^p, \quad Q^\eta(s, v) \leq N_1 |v|_{L_p}^p, \quad Q^\xi(s, v) \leq N_2 |v|_{L_p}^p \quad (5.2)$$

for all $v \in W_p^1$ and $s \in [0, T]$, with constants $N = N(d, p)$, $N_1 = N_1(d, p, K, K_{\bar{\eta}})$, $N_2 = N_2(d, p, K, K_{\bar{\xi}})$.

Proof. Notice that $|v|^p$ is a convex function of v . Hence we have

$$I^\xi |v|^p - p|v|^{p-2}vI^\xi v \geq 0$$

for all $(z, s, x) \in Z \times H_T$, which implies

$$p|v|^{p-2}vI^\xi v = p|v|^{p-2}vI^\xi v - I^\xi |v|^p + I^\xi |v|^p \leq I^\xi |v|^p.$$

Then by using estimate (3.18) in Lemma 3.11, we get the last estimate in (5.2). To prove the first and second estimates in (5.2) notice that

$$Q(s, v) = (|v|^{p-2}v, \mathcal{L}(s)v), \quad Q^\eta(s, v) = (|v|^{p-2}v, \mathcal{M}(s)v)$$

for $v \in W_p^2$. By Lemma 4.2, we obtain

$$Q(s, v) \leq N|v|_{L_p}^p \quad \text{for } v \in W_p^2.$$

Using the definition of the operators J^η and I^η and the convexity of the function $|v|^p$, we have

$$p|v|^{p-2}vJ^\eta v = p|v|^{p-2}v(I^\eta v - v_i\eta^i) = p|v|^{p-2}vI^\eta v + J^\eta |v|^p - I^\eta |v|^p \leq J^\eta |v|^p,$$

which by (3.19) in Lemma 3.11 implies

$$Q^\eta(s, v) \leq N_1|v|_{L_p}^p \quad \text{for } v \in W_p^2. \quad (5.3)$$

It remains to show $Q(s, v)$ and $Q^\eta(s, v)$ are continuous in $v \in W_p^1$. Let $\{v_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of W_p^2 functions, which converges in the W_p^1 norm to some $v \in W_p^1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We claim that $Q^\eta(s, v_n) \rightarrow Q^\eta(s, v)$. Clearly,

$$Q^\eta(s, v_n) - Q^\eta(s, v) = p(p-1)B_n + pC_n$$

with

$$B_n := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (|v|^{p-2}D_k v \mathcal{J}^k v - |v_n|^{p-2}D_k v_n \mathcal{J}^k v_n) dx,$$

$$C_n := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (|v_n|^{p-2}v_n \mathcal{J}^0 v_n - |v|^{p-2}v \mathcal{J}^0 v) dx.$$

Observe that $B_n = B_n^{(1)} + B_n^{(2)} + B_n^{(3)}$ with

$$B_n^{(1)} := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (|v|^{p-2} - |v_n|^{p-2})D_k v \mathcal{J}^k v dx,$$

$$B_n^{(2)} := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |v_n|^{p-2}(D_k v - D_k v_n) \mathcal{J}^k v dx,$$

$$B_n^{(3)} := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |v_n|^{p-2}D_k v_n (\mathcal{J}^k v - \mathcal{J}^k v_n) dx.$$

By Hölder's inequality,

$$|B_n^{(1)}| \leq ||v_n|^{p-2} - |v|^{p-2}|_{L^{\frac{p}{p-2}}} |D_k v|_{L^p} |\mathcal{J}^k v|_{L^p},$$

$$|B_n^{(2)}| \leq |v_n|_{L^p}^{p-2} |D_k v - D_k v_n|_{L^p} |\mathcal{J}^k v|_{L^p},$$

$$|B_n^{(3)}| \leq |v_n|_{L^p}^{p-2} |D_k v_n|_{L^p} |\mathcal{J}^k v - \mathcal{J}^k v_n|_{L^p}.$$

Since $v_n \rightarrow v$ in W_p^1 , it is easy to see that $B_n^{(i)} \rightarrow 0$ for $i = 2, 3$. By Lemma 3.14 we have

$$||v_n|^{p-2} - |v|^{p-2}|_{L^{\frac{p}{p-2}}} \rightarrow 0,$$

which gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n^{(1)} = 0$. We get in the same way that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n = 0$. The continuity of $Q(s, v)$ in $v \in W_p^1$ can be proved similarly. \square

Using the above lemma and Assumption 2.4, from equation (5.1) we get

$$|v(t)|_{L_p}^p \leq N \int_0^t |v(s)|_{L_p}^p ds \quad t \in [0, T]$$

with a constant N , which completes the proof of the uniqueness.

5.2. Existence of a generalised solution. In the whole subsection we assume that Assumptions 2.1 through 2.5 hold with given real numbers $m \geq 1$ and $p \geq 2$. We prove the existence of a solution to equation (1.1) with initial condition $u(0) = \psi$ in several steps below. In the first two steps, we make the additional assumptions that $\mathcal{R} = 0$, $p = 2^k$ for some integer $k \geq 1$ and that m is an integer. We construct a solution u in $L_p([0, T], W_p^m)$ by approximation procedures, and estimate its norm in $L_p([0, T], W_p^s)$ for integers $s = 0, 1, \dots, m$ by the right-hand side of (2.6). Hence, using standard results from interpolation theory we prove the existence of a generalised solution $u \in L_p([0, T], V_p^m)$ without assuming that $p = 2^k$. Then using the method of continuity (see e.g., [21]) we extend this result to equations with \mathcal{R} satisfying Assumption 2.4. Hence using interpolation again, we dispense with the assumption that m is an integer. Moreover, we prove that $u \in C([0, T], V_p^s) \cap C_w([0, T], V_p^m)$ for every $s < m$, and obtain also the estimate (2.6). We note that similar interpolation arguments are used in [14] to obtain estimates in L_p -spaces for solutions of stochastic finite difference schemes.

Step 1. First we assume that Assumptions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.5 hold with integers $m \geq 1$ and $p = 2^k$ for an integer $k \geq 1$. Moreover, we assume that ψ and f are compactly supported. Under these assumptions we approximate the Cauchy problem (1.1) with initial condition $u(0) = \psi$ by smoothing the data and the coefficients in the problem. Recall that for $\varepsilon > 0$ and functions v on \mathbb{R}^d the notation $v^{(\varepsilon)}$ means the mollification $v^{(\varepsilon)} = S_\varepsilon v$ of v defined in (3.5). We consider the Cauchy problem

$$dv(t, x) = (\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon^0(t)v(t, x) + f^{(\varepsilon)}(t, x)) dt, \quad (t, x) \in H_T, \quad (5.4)$$

$$v(0, x) = \psi^{(\varepsilon)}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d \quad (5.5)$$

for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, where ε_0 is given in Corollary 3.6, and

$$\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon^0 := \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon + \mathcal{M}_\varepsilon + \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon$$

with operators \mathcal{L}_ε , \mathcal{M}_ε and \mathcal{N}_ε , defined by

$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon = a_\varepsilon^{ij} D_{ij} + b^{(\varepsilon)i} D_i + c^{(\varepsilon)}, \quad a_\varepsilon = a^{(\varepsilon)} + \varepsilon \mathbb{I},$$

$$\mathcal{M}_\varepsilon \varphi(x) = \int_Z \{\varphi(x + \eta_{t,z}^{(\varepsilon)}) - \varphi(x) - \eta_{t,z}^{(\varepsilon)} \nabla \varphi(x)\} \mu(dz),$$

$$\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon \varphi = \int_Z \{\varphi(x + \xi_{t,z}^{(\varepsilon)}) - \varphi(x)\} \nu(dz)$$

for $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$. (Recall that \mathbb{I} denotes the $d \times d$ unit matrix.)

Since $\psi^{(\varepsilon)}$ and $f^{(\varepsilon)}$ are compactly supported, they belong to W_2^n for every $n \geq 0$. By standard results of the L_2 -theory of parabolic PDEs, (5.4)-(5.5) has a unique solution u_ε , which is a continuous W_2^n -valued function of $t \in [0, T]$ for every $n \geq 0$ (see, e.g., [23] or [41]). Thus for any $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (u_\varepsilon(t), \varphi) &= (\psi^{(\varepsilon)}, \varphi) \\ &+ \int_0^t -(a_\varepsilon^{ij} D_j u_\varepsilon(s), D_i \varphi) + (\bar{b}^{i(\varepsilon)} D_i u_\varepsilon(s) + c^{(\varepsilon)} u_\varepsilon(s) + f^{(\varepsilon)}(s), \varphi) ds \\ &+ \int_0^t -(\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^i u_\varepsilon(s), D_i \varphi) + (\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^0 u_\varepsilon(s), \varphi) + (\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon(s), \varphi) ds \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

for $t \in [0, T]$, where $\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^i$ and $\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^0$ are defined as \mathcal{J}^i and \mathcal{J}^0 , respectively in (2.3), but with $\eta^{k(\varepsilon)}$ and $\eta_k^{l(\varepsilon)}$ in place of η^k and η_k^l , respectively, for $k, l = 1, 2, \dots, d$. Notice that (5.6) can be rewritten as

$$(u_\varepsilon(t), \varphi) = (\psi^{(\varepsilon)}, \varphi) + \int_0^t (\mathcal{A}_\varepsilon^0 u_\varepsilon(s) + f^{(\varepsilon)}(s), \varphi) ds, \quad t \in [0, T], \quad \varphi \in C_0^\infty,$$

and, equivalently, as

$$(D_\alpha u_\varepsilon(t), \varphi) = (D_\alpha \psi^{(\varepsilon)}, \varphi) + \int_0^t (D_\alpha \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon^0 u_\varepsilon(s) + D_\alpha f^{(\varepsilon)}(s), \varphi) ds \quad t \in [0, T], \quad \varphi \in C_0^\infty$$

for all multi-numbers α of length n . By Sobolev embedding u_ε is a continuous W_p^n -valued function for every $n \geq 0$ and $p \geq 2$. Hence by Lemma 3.13 we have

$$\begin{aligned} |D^n u_\varepsilon|_{L_p}^p &= |D^n \psi^{(\varepsilon)}|_{L_p}^p \\ &+ p \int_0^t \sum_{|\alpha|=n} (|D^n u_\varepsilon(s)|^{p-2} D_\alpha u_\varepsilon(s), D_\alpha \mathcal{A}_\varepsilon^0 u_\varepsilon(s) + D_\alpha f^{(\varepsilon)}(s)) ds, \end{aligned}$$

which for $p = 2^k$ by Theorem 4.1, known properties of mollifications and Young's inequality gives

$$\begin{aligned} |D^n u_\varepsilon|_{L_p}^p &\leq |D^n \psi|_{L_p}^p + N \int_0^t |u_\varepsilon(s)|_{W_p^n}^p + (|D^n u_\varepsilon(s)|^{p-2} D_\alpha u_\varepsilon(s), D_\alpha f^{(\varepsilon)}(s)) ds \\ &\leq |D^n \psi|_{L_p}^p + N \int_0^t \{ |u_\varepsilon(s)|_{W_p^n}^p + \frac{p-1}{p} |u_\varepsilon(s)|_{W_p^n}^p + \frac{1}{p} |f(s)|_{W_p^n}^p \} ds. \end{aligned}$$

This via Gronwall's lemma implies that for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |u_\varepsilon(t)|_{W_p^n}^p \leq N \left(|\psi|_{W_p^n}^p + \int_0^T |f(t)|_{W_p^n}^p dt \right) \quad (5.7)$$

for $n = 0, 1, \dots, m$ with a constant $N = N(T, p, d, m, K, K_{\bar{\xi}}, K_{\bar{\eta}})$. For $r > 1$ and $p \geq 2$ we denote by $\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^n$ the space of W_p^n -valued Borel functions $v = v(t)$ of $t \in [0, T]$ such that

$$|v|_{\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^n} := \left(\int_0^T |v(t)|_{W_p^n}^r dt \right)^{1/r} < \infty.$$

We use also the notation \mathbb{W}_p^n and \mathbb{L}_p for $\mathbb{W}_{p,p}^n$ and $\mathbb{W}_{p,p}^0$, respectively. Observe that with this norm $\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^n$ is a reflexive Banach space, and from (5.7) we have

$$|u_\varepsilon|_{\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^n}^p \leq N \left(|\psi|_{W_p^n}^p + \int_0^T |f(t)|_{W_p^n}^p dt \right) \quad (5.8)$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, $p = 2^k$, $r > 1$ and $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$, with a constant N depending only on $T, p, d, m, K, K_{\bar{\varepsilon}}$ and $K_{\bar{\eta}}$. Hence there exists a sequence of positive numbers $\{\varepsilon_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\varepsilon_k \rightarrow 0$ for $k \rightarrow \infty$, and u_{ε_k} converges weakly to a function u in $\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^n$ for every $n = 0, 1, \dots, m$ and integers $r > 1$. Letting $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_k \rightarrow 0$ in (5.8), we get

$$|u|_{\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^n}^p \leq N \left(|\psi|_{W_p^n}^p + \int_0^T |f(t)|_{W_p^n}^p dt \right). \quad (5.9)$$

Our aim now is to pass to the limit in equation (5.6) along $\varepsilon_k \rightarrow 0$. To this end we take a real-valued bounded Borel function h of $t \in [0, T]$, multiply both sides of equation (5.6) with $h(t)$ and then integrate it against dt over $[0, T]$. Thus for a fixed $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$ and taking ε_k in place of ε , we obtain

$$F(u_{\varepsilon_k}) = \int_0^T (\psi^{(\varepsilon_k)}, \varphi) h(t) dt + \sum_{i=1}^4 F_k^i(u_{\varepsilon_k}) + \int_0^T \int_0^t (f^{(\varepsilon_k)}(s), \varphi) h(t) ds dt, \quad (5.10)$$

where F and F_k^i are functionals defined for $v \in \mathbb{W}_p^1$ by

$$F(v) = \int_0^T (v(t), \varphi) h(t) dt, \quad (5.11)$$

$$F_k^1(v) = \int_0^T h(t) \int_0^t -(a_{\varepsilon_k}^{ij} D_j v(s), D_i \varphi) + (\bar{b}^{i(\varepsilon_k)} D_i v(s) + c^{(\varepsilon_k)} v(s), \varphi) ds dt,$$

$$F_k^2(v) = - \int_0^T h(t) \int_0^t (\mathcal{J}_{\varepsilon_k}^i v(s), D_i \varphi) ds dt,$$

$$F_k^3(v) = \int_0^T h(t) \int_0^t (\mathcal{J}_{\varepsilon_k}^0 v(s), \varphi) ds dt,$$

$$F_k^4(v) = \int_0^T h(t) \int_0^t (\mathcal{N}_{\varepsilon_k} v(s), \varphi) ds dt.$$

For each i define also the functional F^i in the same way as F_k^i is defined above, but with $a, b, c, \mathcal{J}^i, \mathcal{J}^0$ and \mathcal{N} in place of $a_{\varepsilon_k}, b^{(\varepsilon_k)}, c^{(\varepsilon_k)}, \mathcal{J}_{\varepsilon_k}^i, \mathcal{J}_{\varepsilon_k}^0$ and $\mathcal{N}_{\varepsilon_k}$, respectively. Clearly, due to the boundedness of h we have a constant C such that for all $v \in \mathbb{W}_p^1$

$$F(v) \leq C |v|_{\mathbb{L}_p} |\varphi|_{L_q} \leq C |v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} |\varphi|_{L_q},$$

where $q = p/(p-1)$. This means $F \in \mathbb{W}_p^{1*}$, the Banach space of bounded linear functionals on \mathbb{W}_p^1 . To take the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ in equation (5.10) we show below that F_k^i and F^i are in \mathbb{W}_p^{1*} , and $F_k^i \rightarrow F^i$ strongly in $(\mathbb{W}_p^1)^*$, for every i as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

Lemma 5.2. *The functionals F^i and F_k^i belong to $(\mathbb{W}_p^1)^*$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, for sufficiently large k .*

Proof. Since the functions h , a_ε , $\bar{b}^{(\varepsilon)}$ and $c^{(\varepsilon)}$ are in magnitude bounded by a constant, by Hölder's inequality we have

$$|F_k^1(v)| \leq N|v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1}|\varphi|_{W_q^1},$$

with a constant N independent of v , which shows that $F_k^1 \in \mathbb{W}_p^{1*}$ for all k . In the same way we get $F^1 \in \mathbb{W}_p^{1*}$. Using that by Taylor's formula

$$v(x + \theta\eta^{(\varepsilon)}) - v(x) = \int_0^1 D_i v(x + \vartheta\theta\eta)\theta\eta^{(\varepsilon)i} d\vartheta,$$

and taking into account that $|h|$ is bounded by a constant, we have

$$|F_k^2(v)| \leq C \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_Z \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |Dv(s, x + \vartheta\theta\eta_{s,z}^{(\varepsilon_k)}(x))| \bar{\eta}^2(z) |D\varphi(x)| dx \mu(dz) ds d\theta d\vartheta.$$

Hence by Hölder's inequality and then the change of variable $y = x + \vartheta\theta\eta_{s,z}^{(\varepsilon_k)}(x)$, by Corollary 3.6 we get a constant C such that for sufficiently large k

$$|F_k^2(v)| \leq C \int_Z \bar{\eta}^2(z) \mu(dz) |v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} |D\varphi|_{L_q} = CK_\eta^2 |v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} |D\varphi|_{L_q},$$

which proves that $F^2 \in \mathbb{W}_p^{1*}$ for sufficiently large k . We can prove in the same way that F^2 , $F_k^i \in \mathbb{W}_p^{1*}$ and $F^i \in \mathbb{W}_p^{1*}$ for $i = 3, 4$, for sufficiently large k . \square

Lemma 5.3. *For every $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{|v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} \leq 1} |(F_k^i - F^i)(v)| = 0. \quad (5.12)$$

Proof. Since h is bounded, for a constant N we have

$$|F_k^1(v) - F^1(v)| \leq N \sum_{i=1}^3 A_k^i(v)$$

for all $k \geq 1$ with

$$A_k^1(v) := \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |D_j v(s, x)| |a_{\varepsilon_k}^{ij}(s, x) - a^{ij}(s, x)| |D_i \varphi(x)| dx ds,$$

$$A_k^2(v) := \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |v(s, x)| |\bar{b}^{i(\varepsilon_k)}(s, x) - \bar{b}^i(s, x)| |D_i \varphi(x)| dx ds,$$

$$A_k^3(v) := \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |v(s, x)| |c^{(\varepsilon_k)}(s, x) - c(s, x)| |\varphi(x)| dx ds.$$

By Hölder's inequality

$$\sup_{|v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} \leq 1} A_k^1(v) \leq \|a_{\varepsilon_k} - a\|_{L_q} \|D\varphi\|_{L_q}, \quad \sup_{|v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} \leq 1} A_k^2(v) \leq \|b^{(\varepsilon_k)} - b\|_{L_q} \|D\varphi\|_{L_q},$$

$$\sup_{|v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} \leq 1} A_k^3(v) \leq \|c^{(\varepsilon_k)} - c\|_{L_q} \|\varphi\|_{L_q},$$

where $\mathbb{L}_q = \mathbb{W}_{q,q}^0$. Letting here $k \rightarrow \infty$ by Lebesgue's theorem on dominated convergence we get

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{|v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} \leq 1} A_k^i(v) = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, 3,$$

which gives (5.12) for $i = 1$. Clearly,

$$|F_k^2(v) - F^2(v)| \leq B_k^1(v) + B_k^2(v) \quad (5.13)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} B_k^1(v) &:= \int_0^1 \int_0^T \int_Z (|\eta^{(\varepsilon_k)} - \eta| |v(s, \tau_{\theta\eta^{(\varepsilon_k)}}) - v(s)|, |D\varphi|) \mu(dz) ds d\theta, \\ B_k^2(v) &:= \int_0^1 \int_0^T \int_Z (\bar{\eta} |v(s, \tau_{\theta\eta^{(\varepsilon_k)}}) - v(s, \tau_{\theta\eta})|, |D\varphi|) \mu(dz) ds d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $|\eta^{(\varepsilon)} - \eta| \leq \varepsilon \bar{\eta}$ for all $t \in [0, T]$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $z \in Z$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Moreover, by Taylor's formula, Minkowski's inequality and Corollary 3.6

$$|v(s, \tau_{\theta\eta^{(\varepsilon)}}) - v(s)|_{L_p} \leq \bar{\eta} \int_0^1 |Dv(s, \tau_{\vartheta\theta\eta^{(\varepsilon)}})|_{L_p} d\vartheta \leq N\bar{\eta} |Dv(s)|_{L_p},$$

$$|v(s, \tau_{\theta\eta^{(\varepsilon_k)}}) - v(s, \tau_{\theta\eta})|_{L_p} \leq \int_0^1 |\eta^{(\varepsilon)} - \eta| |Dv(s, (1-\vartheta)\tau_{\theta\eta^{(\varepsilon)}} + \vartheta\tau_{\theta\eta})|_{L_p} d\vartheta \leq N\varepsilon\bar{\eta} |Dv(s)|_{L_p}$$

for $s \in [0, T]$, $z \in Z$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, with a constant $N = N(K, d, p)$. Hence by Hölder's inequality for sufficiently large k we have

$$B_k^i \leq \varepsilon_k N |v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} |D\varphi|_{L_q} \int_Z \bar{\eta}^2(z) \mu(dz) = \varepsilon_k N K_\eta^2 |v|_{\mathbb{W}_p^1} |D\varphi|_{L_q} \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2,$$

which by virtue of (5.13) proves (5.12) for $i = 2$. We can prove similarly that (5.12) holds for $i = 3, 4$. \square

By the above lemmas, for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ we have $F_k^i \rightarrow F^i$ strongly in \mathbb{W}_p^{1*} as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Thus due to the convergence of u_{ε_k} to u weakly in \mathbb{W}_p^1 , we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} F(u_{\varepsilon_k}) = F(u), \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} F_k^i(u_{\varepsilon_k}) = F(u) \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

Clearly,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T (\psi^{(\varepsilon_k)}, \varphi) dt &= \int_0^T (\psi, \varphi) dt, \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T \int_0^t (f^{(\varepsilon_k)}(s), \varphi) ds dt &= \int_0^T \int_0^t (f(s), \varphi) ds dt. \end{aligned}$$

Thus taking $k \rightarrow \infty$ in equation (5.10) we obtain

$$F(u) = \int_0^T (\psi, \varphi) h(t) dt + \sum_{i=1}^4 F^i(u) + \int_0^T \int_0^t (f(s), \varphi) h(t) ds dt. \quad (5.14)$$

This means for every bounded real function h the function $u : [0, T] \rightarrow W_p^1$ satisfies the equation

$$\int_0^T h(t)(u(t), \varphi) dt = \int_0^T h(t)(\psi, \varphi) dt + \int_0^T h(t) \int_0^t \langle \mathcal{A}u(s), \varphi \rangle + (f(s), \varphi) ds dt$$

for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$. Thus for each $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$ equation (2.5) holds for dt -almost every $t \in [0, T]$. Hence taking into account that $u \in L_p([0, T], W_p^1)$, by Lemma 3.12 u has a modification, denoted also by u , which is continuous as an L_p -valued function and it is the solution of equation (1.1) with initial value ψ .

Step 2. Now we dispense with the additional assumption that ψ and f vanish for $|x| \geq R$ for some $R > 0$. Let $\psi \in W_p^m$ and $f \in L_p([0, T], W_p^m)$ for $p = 2^k$ for some integer $k \geq 1$. Then for integers $n \geq 1$ define ψ^n and f^n by

$$\psi^n(x) = \psi(x)\chi_n(x), \quad f^n(t, x) = f(t, x)\chi_n(x), \quad t \in [0, T], x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

where $\chi_n(\cdot) = \chi(\cdot/n)$ with a nonnegative function $\chi \in C_0^\infty$, such that $\chi(x) = 1$ for $|x| \leq 1$ and $\chi(x) = 0$ for $|x| \geq 2$. Then by virtue of Step 2 equation (1.1) with f^n in place of f and with initial condition $u(0) = \psi^n$ has a solution u^n , i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T h(t)(u^n(t), \varphi) dt &= \int_0^T h(t)(\psi^n, \varphi) dt \\ &+ \int_0^T h(t) \int_0^t \langle \mathcal{A}u^n(s), \varphi \rangle + (f^n(s), \varphi) ds dt \end{aligned} \quad (5.15)$$

for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty$ and bounded Borel function $h : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We also have estimate (5.9) with u^n , ψ^n and f^n in place of u , ψ and f , respectively. Hence for any n and k

$$|u^n - u^k|_{\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^j}^p \leq N(|\psi^n - \psi^k|_{W_p^j}^p + |f^n - f^k|_{\mathbb{W}_p^j}^p)$$

which shows that u^n is a Cauchy sequence in $\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^j$, and hence it converges in the norm of $\mathbb{W}_{p,r}^j$ to some $u \in \mathbb{W}_{p,r}^j$ for every $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$ and integers $r > 1$. It is easy to pass to the limit in equation (5.15) and see that u solves equation (1.1) with initial and free data ψ and f . Clearly, u satisfies also the estimate (5.9).

Set $\Psi_p^m := H_p^m$, $\mathbb{F}_p^m := L_p([0, T], H_p^m)$ and $\mathbb{U}_p^m := L_r([0, T], H_p^m)$ for $m \in [1, \infty)$, $p \in [2, \infty)$ and for fixed $r > 1$. Denote by \mathbb{S} the operator that assigns the solution u of equation (1.1) to (ψ, f) , the pair of initial and free data. By virtue of *Step 2* we know that \mathbb{S} is a continuous linear operator from $\Psi_p^m \times \mathbb{F}_p^m$ into \mathbb{U}_p^m for $p = 2^k$, with integers $k \geq 1$, for every integer $m \geq 1$, with operator norm, depending only on p, d, T, m and on the constants K , $K_{\bar{\eta}}$ and $K_{\bar{\xi}}$. To show that this holds also for any $p \in [2, \infty)$ and any $m \in (1, \infty)$, we use some results from the theory of complex interpolation of Banach spaces.

A pair of complex Banach spaces A_0 and A_1 , which are continuously embedded into a Hausdorff topological vector space \mathcal{H} , is called an interpolation couple, and $[A_0, A_1]_\theta$ denotes the complex interpolation space between A_0 and A_1 with parameter $\theta \in (0, 1)$. For an interpolation couple A_0 and A_1 the notation $A_0 + A_1$ is used for subspace of vectors in \mathcal{H} , $\{v_0 + v_1 : v_0 \in A_0, v_1 \in A_1\}$, equipped with the norm

$$|v|_{A_0 + A_1} := \inf\{|v_0|_{A_0} + |v_1|_{A_1} : v = v_0 + v_1, v_0 \in A_0, v_1 \in A_1\}.$$

Then the following statements hold (see 1.9.3, 1.18.4 and 2.4.2 from [43]).

- (i) If A_0, A_1 and B_0, B_1 are two interpolation couples and $S : A_0 + A_1 \rightarrow B_0 + B_1$ is a linear operator such that its restriction onto A_i is a continuous operator into B_i with operator norm C_i for $i = 0, 1$, then its restriction onto $A_\theta = [A_0, A_1]_\theta$ is a continuous operator into $B_\theta = [B_0, B_1]_\theta$ with operator norm $C_0^{1-\theta}C_1^\theta$ for every $\theta \in (0, 1)$.

(ii) For a measure space \mathfrak{M} and $1 < p_0, p_1 < \infty$,

$$[L_{p_0}(\mathfrak{M}, A_0), L_{p_1}(\mathfrak{M}, A_1)]_\theta = L_p(\mathfrak{M}, [A_0, A_1]_\theta)$$

for every $\theta \in (0, 1)$, where $1/p = (1 - \theta)/p_0 + \theta/p_1$.

(iii) For $m_0, m_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, $1 < p_0, p_1 < \infty$,

$$[H_{p_0}^{m_0}, H_{p_1}^{m_1}]_\theta = H_p^m,$$

where $m = (1 - \theta)m_0 + \theta m_1$, and $1/p = (1 - \theta)/p_0 + \theta/p_1$.

(iv) For $\theta \in [0, 1]$ there is a constant c_θ such that

$$|v|_{A_\theta} \leq c_\theta |v|_{A_0}^{1-\theta} |v|_{A_1}^\theta$$

for all $v \in A_0 \cap A_1$.

Now for an arbitrary $p \geq 2$ we take an integer $k \geq 1$ and a parameter $\theta \in [0, 1]$ such that $p_0 = 2^k \leq p \leq 2^{k+1} = p_1$ and $1/p = (1 - \theta)/p_0 + \theta/p_1$. By property (ii) we have

$$\Psi_p^m = [\Psi_{p_0}^m, \Psi_{p_1}^m]_\theta = H_p^m, \quad \mathbb{F}_p^m = [\mathbb{F}_{p_0}^m, \mathbb{F}_{p_1}^m]_\theta = L_p([0, T], H_p^m),$$

$$\mathbb{U}_p^m = [\mathbb{U}_{p_0}^m, \mathbb{U}_{p_1}^m]_\theta = L_r([0, T], H_p^m),$$

and therefore by (i) the solution operator \mathbb{S} is continuous for any $p \geq 2$ and integer $m \geq 0$, and the solution u satisfies

$$\left(\int_0^T |u(s)|_{H_p^m}^r ds \right)^{1/r} \leq N(|\psi|_{H_p^m} + |f|_{\mathbb{H}_p^m}) \quad (5.16)$$

with a constant $N = (p, d, m, T, K, K_{\bar{\eta}}, K_{\bar{\xi}})$, where for any $s > 0$ and $p > 1$, where \mathbb{H}_p^s denotes the space of H_p^s -valued Borel functions g on $[0, T]$ such that

$$|g|_{\mathbb{H}_p^s}^p := \int_0^T |g(t)|_{H_p^s}^p dt < \infty.$$

Letting here $r \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain

$$\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{s \in [0, T]} |u(s)|_{H_p^m}^p \leq N^p \left(|\psi|_{H_p^m}^p + \int_0^T |f(s)|_{H_p^m}^p ds \right) \quad (5.17)$$

with a constant $N = (p, d, m, T, K, K_{\bar{\eta}}, K_{\bar{\xi}})$, which increases when T increases.

The next theorem extends the above result to equation (1.1) with \mathcal{R} satisfying Assumption 2.4.

Theorem 5.4. *Let Assumptions 2.1 through 2.5 hold with an integer $m \geq 1$ and a real number $p \geq 2$. Then equation (1.1) with initial condition $u(0) = \psi$ has a unique generalised solution $u \in \mathbb{W}_p^m$ such that estimate (5.17) holds.*

Proof. We use the standard method of continuity, see, e.g., [21]. For $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, we consider the equation

$$du(t, x) = (\mathcal{A}^0(t)u(t, x) + \lambda \mathcal{R}(t)u(t, x) + f(t, x)) dt, \quad u(0, x) = \psi(x), \quad (5.18)$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where

$$\mathcal{A}^0(t) = \mathcal{L}(t) + \mathcal{M}(t) + \mathcal{N}(t)$$

for every $t \in [0, T]$. Notice that (5.17) holds with any $t \in [0, T]$ in place of T . Hence, if $u \in \mathbb{W}_p^m$ is a generalised solution to (5.18), then by Assumption 2.4 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{s \leq t} |u(s)|_{H_p^m}^p &\leq N|\psi|_{H_p^m}^p + N \int_0^t |\lambda \mathcal{R}(s)u(s)|_{H_p^m}^p + |f(s)|_{H_p^m}^p ds \\ &\leq C(|\psi|_{H_p^m}^p + |f|_{\mathbb{H}_p^m}^p + \int_0^t \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{r \leq s} |u(r)|_{H_p^m}^p ds) \end{aligned}$$

with a constant $C = C(m, d, p, T, K, K_{\bar{\xi}}, K_{\bar{\eta}})$. Hence by Gronwall's lemma we have estimate (5.17) for u . Let Λ denote the set of $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ such that for any $\psi \in W_p^m$ and $f \in \mathbb{W}_p^m$, equation (5.18) has a unique generalised solution in \mathbb{W}_p^m . Clearly $0 \in \Lambda$. Then we only need to prove $1 \in \Lambda$. To this end, it suffices to show that there is an $\delta > 0$ such that for any $\lambda_0 \in \Lambda$,

$$[\lambda_0 - \delta, \lambda_0 + \delta] \cap [0, 1] \in \Lambda.$$

Fix $\lambda_0 \in \Lambda$, $\psi \in W_p^m$ and $f \in \mathbb{W}_p^m$. For $v \in \mathbb{W}_p^m$ and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ we consider the equation

$$du(t, x) = (\mathcal{A}^0(t)u(t, x) + \lambda_0 \mathcal{R}(t)u(t, x) + (\lambda - \lambda_0) \mathcal{R}(t)v(t, x) + f(t, x)) dt, \quad u(0, x) = \psi(x)$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Since $\lambda_0 \in \Lambda$, this problem has a unique generalised solution $u \in \mathbb{W}_p^m$. Define the operator Q_λ by $u = Q_\lambda v$. Then Q_λ maps \mathbb{W}_p^m into itself, and $\lambda \in \Lambda$ if and only if there is a fixed point of Q_λ . If $v_i \in \mathbb{W}_p^m$ and $u_i = Q_{\lambda} v_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, then for $u := u_2 - u_1$ we have

$$du(t) = \mathcal{A}^0(t)u(t) + \lambda_0 \mathcal{R}(t)u(t) + (\lambda - \lambda_0) \mathcal{R}(t)(v_2(t) - v_1(t)), \quad u(0) = 0.$$

Hence, using estimate (5.17) for u and Assumption 2.4 on \mathcal{R} we get

$$|Q_\lambda v_2 - Q_\lambda v_1|_{\mathbb{W}_p^m} \leq N' |\lambda - \lambda_0| |\mathcal{R}(v_2 - v_1)|_{\mathbb{W}_p^m} \leq N'' |\lambda - \lambda_0| |v_2 - v_1|_{\mathbb{W}_p^m},$$

with constants N' and N'' depending only on $m, d, p, T, K, K_{\bar{\xi}}$ and $K_{\bar{\eta}}$. Taking $\delta = (2N')^{-1}$ we obtain that Q_λ is a contraction mapping on \mathbb{W}_p^m if $\lambda \in [\lambda_0 - \delta, \lambda_0 + \delta] \cap [0, 1]$. Consequently, (5.18) has a unique solution u in \mathbb{W}_p^m , and it satisfies (5.17). \square

When $s \in (0, m]$ is not an integer then we set $\theta = s - [s]$. Then by (ii) and (iii)

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_p^s &= [\Psi_p^{[s]}, \Psi_p^{[s]}]_\theta = H_p^s, \quad \mathbb{F}_p^s = [\mathbb{F}_p^{[s]}, \mathbb{F}_p^{[s]}]_\theta = L_p([0, T], H_p^s), \\ \mathbb{U}_p^s &= [\mathbb{U}_p^{[s]}, \mathbb{U}_p^{[s]}]_\theta = L_r([0, T], H_p^s) \end{aligned}$$

for every $p \geq 2$ and integers $r > 1$. We have seen above that under Assumptions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 with $m \geq 1$, the solution operator \mathbb{S} is continuous from $\Psi_p^{[m]} \times \mathbb{F}_p^{[m]}$ to $\mathbb{U}_{p,r}^{[m]}$, and from $\Psi_p^{[m]} \times \mathbb{F}_p^{[m]}$ to $\mathbb{U}_{p,r}^{[m]}$. Hence by (i) again for the solution u we have

$$\left(\int_0^T |u(t)|_{H_p^s}^r dt \right)^{1/r} \leq N(|\psi|_{H_p^s} + |f|_{\mathbb{H}_p^s}) \quad (5.19)$$

with a constant $N = (p, d, m, T, K, K_{\bar{\eta}}, K_{\bar{\xi}})$. Letting here $r \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain

$$\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t \in [0, T]} |u(t)|_{H_p^s} \leq N(|\psi|_{H_p^s} + |f|_{\mathbb{H}_p^s}). \quad (5.20)$$

By Lemma 3.12 we already know that the solution u is in $C([0, T], H_p^0)$. To show that it is weakly continuous as an H_p^m -valued function we use the following lemma.

Lemma 5.5. *Let V be a reflexive Banach space, embedded continuously and densely into a Banach space U . Let f be a U -valued weakly continuous function on $[0, T]$ and assume there is a dense subset S of $[0, T]$ such that $f(s) \in V$ for $s \in S$ and $\sup_{s \in S} |f(s)|_V < \infty$. Then f is a V -valued function, which is continuous in the weak topology of V .*

Proof. Since S is dense in $[0, T]$, for a given $t \in [0, T]$ there is a sequence $\{t_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ with elements in S such that $t_n \rightarrow t$. Due to $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |f(t_n)|_V < \infty$ and the reflexivity of V there is a subsequence $\{t_{n_k}\}$ such that $f(t_{n_k})$ converges weakly in V to some element $v \in V$. Since f is weakly continuous in U , for every continuous linear functional φ over U we have $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(f(t_{n_k})) = \varphi(f(t))$. Since the restriction of φ in V is a continuous functional over V we have $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(f(t_{n_k})) = \varphi(v)$. Hence $f(t) = v$, which proves that f is a V -valued function. Moreover, by taking into account that

$$|f(t)|_V = |v|_V \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} |f(t_{n_k})|_V \leq \sup_{t \in S} |f(t)|_V < \infty,$$

we obtain $K := \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |f(s)|_V < \infty$. Let ϕ be a continuous linear functional over V . Due to the reflexivity of V , the dual U^* of the space U is densely embedded into V^* , the dual of V . Thus for $\phi \in V^*$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ there is $\phi_\varepsilon \in U^*$ such that $|\phi - \phi_\varepsilon|_{V^*} \leq \varepsilon$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi(f(t)) - \phi(f(t_n))| &\leq |\phi_\varepsilon(f(t) - f(t_n))| + |(\phi - \phi_\varepsilon)(f(t) - f(t_n))| \\ &\leq |\phi_\varepsilon(f(t) - f(t_n))| + \varepsilon |f(t) - f(t_n)|_V \leq |\phi_\varepsilon(f(t) - f(t_n))| + 2\varepsilon K. \end{aligned}$$

Letting here $n \rightarrow \infty$ and then $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we get

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\phi(f(t)) - \phi(f(t_n))| \leq 0,$$

which completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Clearly, u is weakly continuous as an H_p^0 -valued function. Hence applying Lemma 5.5 with $V = H_p^m$ and $U = H_p^0$, by using (5.20) with $s = m$, we obtain that u is weakly continuous as an H_p^m -valued function. Thus by virtue of (5.20) we have

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |u(t)|_{H_p^s} \leq N(|\psi|_{H_p^s} + |f|_{\mathbb{H}_p^s}) \quad (5.21)$$

for all $s \in [0, m]$ and $p \geq 2$ with a constant $N = N(m, p, d, K, K_{\bar{\xi}}, K_{\bar{\eta}}, T)$.

To show that u is strongly continuous as an H_p^s -valued function for any $s < m$, notice that by the *multiplicative inequality* (iv) we have a constant c such that for any sequence $t_n \rightarrow t$ in $[0, T]$ we have

$$|u(t) - u(t_n)|_{H_p^s} \leq c |u(t) - u(t_n)|_{L_p}^{(m-s)/m} |u(t) - u(t_n)|_{H_p^m}^{s/m}. \quad (5.22)$$

Letting here $n \rightarrow \infty$ we get $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u(t) - u(t_n)|_{H_p^s} = 0$ by using (5.21) and the strong continuity of u as an L_p -valued function. This shows that $u \in C([0, T], H_p^s)$ for every $s < m$ and finishes the proof of the existence of solutions in Theorem 2.1 for $V_p^m := H_p^m$.

Consider now the case $V_p^m := W_p^m$. Since for integers $m \geq 0$ the spaces H_p^m and W_p^m are the same as vector spaces equipped with equivalent norms for any $p \geq 1$, we need only consider the case when m is not an integer and $p \geq 2$ is a real number. We will make use of the following facts about the interpolation spaces $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}$ with parameters $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and $q \in [1, \infty]$, obtained by real interpolation methods from an interpolation couple of Banach spaces A_0 and A_1 (see 1.3.3 in [43]).

- (a) If A_0, A_1 and B_1, B_2 are two interpolation couples and $S : A_0 + A_1 \rightarrow B_0 + B_1$ is a linear operator such that its restriction onto A_i is a continuous operator into B_i with operator norm C_i for $i = 0, 1$, then its restriction onto $A_{\theta,q} = (A_0, A_1)_{\theta,q}$ is a continuous operator into $B_{\theta,q} = (B_0, B_1)_{\theta,q}$ with operator norm $C_0^{1-\theta} C_1^\theta$ for every $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and $q \in [1, \infty]$.
- (b) For a measure σ -finite measure space \mathfrak{M} for $p_0, p_1 \in (1, \infty)$ we have

$$(L_{p_0}(\mathfrak{M}, A_0), L_{p_1}(\mathfrak{M}, A_1))_{\theta,p} = L_p(\mathfrak{M}, (A_0, A_1)_{\theta,p})$$

for every $\theta \in (0, 1)$, where $1/p = (1 - \theta)/p_0 + \theta/p_1$.

- (c) For $s_0, s_1 \in (0, \infty)$, $s_0 \neq s_1$

$$(W_p^{s_0}, W_p^{s_1})_{\theta,p} = W_p^s \quad \text{for } \theta \in (0, 1) \text{ and } p \in (1, \infty)$$

when $s := (1 - \theta)s_0 + \theta s_1$ is not an integer.

- (d) For $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and $q \in [1, \infty]$ there is a constant $c_{\theta,q}$ such that

$$|v|_{A_{\theta,q}} \leq c_{\theta,q} |v|_{A_0}^{1-\theta} |v|_{A_1}^\theta$$

for all $v \in A_0 \cap A_1$.

For a fixed $t \in [0, T]$ consider the operator $\mathbb{S}(t)$ mapping $(\psi, f) \in W_p^n \times L([0, T], W_p^n)$ to $u(t) \in W_p^n$, the solution of equation (1.1) at time t . We already know that $\mathbb{S}(t)$ is a bounded operator for $p \geq 2$ and integers $n \in [0, m]$, and its norm can be estimated by the right-hand side of (5.21) in this case. When $n = s \geq 0$ is not an integer, then we set $\theta = s - \lfloor s \rfloor$, and using (b) and (c) we have

$$[W_p^{\lfloor s \rfloor}, W_p^{\lceil s \rceil}]_{\theta,p} = W_p^s, \quad [L_p([0, T], W_p^{\lfloor s \rfloor}), L_p([0, T], W_p^{\lceil s \rceil})]_{\theta,p} = L_p([0, T], W_p^s),$$

Moreover by (a) we get that $u(t) \in W_p^s$ for every $t \in [0, T]$ and $s \in [0, m]$, and we have

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T]} |u(t)|_{W_p^s}^p \leq N |\psi|_{W_p^s}^p + N \int_0^T |f(t)|_{W_p^s}^p dt$$

for every $s \in [0, m]$ and $p \geq 2$. Hence taking into account that u is strongly continuous in t as an L_p -valued function, by (c) and (d) we get that it is (strongly) continuous as a W_p^s -valued function for every $s < m$. Moreover, using Lemma 5.5 with $V = W_p^m$ and $U = L_p$ it follows that u is weakly continuous as a W_p^m -valued function.

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Reponses to reviewers' report on the paper

On Solvability of Integro-Differential Equations

Ms. No. POTA-D-19-00141

The authors are grateful to the reviewers for their thorough work, comments and suggestions, and for pointing out several typos in the manuscript. We have incorporated all of the comments and suggestions in the revised version, and have corrected the typos found in the manuscript.

Detailed responses (Unless indicated otherwise, all numbers refer to those in the original manuscript):

Response to Reviewer 1 ([2020-01-03] Report.pdf)

- (1) page 11, line -9: Yes, $T^v\varphi(x) = \varphi(x+v) - \varphi(x)$ is a typo, it should be $T^v\varphi(x) = \varphi(x+v)$ instead. We have made the correction.
- (2) page 12, line -13: Indeed, we should have introduced the notion of Sobolev spaces with negative order. We define it at the bottom of page 3 in the revised manuscript.
- (3) page 15, line -8 ~ -9: Yes, because of the term $|D^n v|^{p-4}$, the computations are valid there only for $p \geq 4$. In the revised version we have added the relevant computations for $p \in [2, 4)$. Namely, for $p = 2$ we gave a shorter calculation, avoiding the appearance of $|D^n v|^{p-4}$. For $p \in [2, 4)$ we modified the calculations (given in lines -8~-9 on page 15 in the original manuscript) by approximating $|D^n v|^{p-4}$ and then taking the limit in the resulting estimate. We have inserted these arguments in the proof of the lemma, after (4.6) in the revised version (after (4.5) in the original manuscript).
- (4) page 16, line +7: The inequality $|D_l a^{ij} V^{ij}| \leq N a^{ij} V^{ik} V^{jk}$ holds (dx -almost everywhere). We have formulated this separately as Lemma 3.15, and besides giving a precise reference to a version of it, for the convenience of the reader we have proved it in the revised version.

Response to Reviewer 3 (POTA report.pdf)

- (1) page 2: We agree with the criticism of the reviewer that the wording "generalises" concerning our main result in comparison of those in [9] and [24] is "vague and ambiguous". Therefore we have reformulated the corresponding sentence and made the comparison more accurate.
- (2) page 11: There is a typo in the definition of the notation T^v in (3.7). It should denote a shift operator, differently from I^v , which denotes a difference operator. We have corrected this typo. Thus in Lemma 3.8 no corrections are needed.

Further changes in the revised version:

- (1) After inequality (5.16) on page 29 in the revised version we have added the definition of spaces \mathbb{H}_p^s .
- (2) We have added references [10] and [15] for a result on Lipschitz continuity of the square root of twice differentiable functions with values in the set of nonnegative symmetric matrices, used in the proof of Lemma 3.15 in the revised version.
- (3) We have corrected a spelling error in the name of Mark Veraar in the Acknowledgement.